PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE **Bombay Gazette.** TWELVE PAGES.

No. 54,866.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1909. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 3-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28th Oct.	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
6th Nov.	OCEANA	16410	.....	...
13th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	...
20th ,,	MALWA	10 883	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE	16000	MACEDONIA	10,519
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9000
18th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
1910 1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
8th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
15th ,,	ARABIA	7963	.....	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10810
29th ,,	DELHI	8020	.....	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTEN	9621
12th ,,	INDIA	7911	.....	...
19th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
26th ,,	CALEDONIA	7358	.....	...
5th March,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
26th ,,	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
2nd April,	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
9th ,,	MACEDONIA	10812	.....	...
16th ,,	ARABIA	7963	.....	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
30th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
7th May,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
14th ,,	CALEDONIA	7358	.....	...
21st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11090
28th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES transhipship at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE by 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 p. m., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and none will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Sanitary Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, carrying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL RATES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
London by sea	Rs. 538,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi 1909.
City of Athens	5594	Nov. 2	Nov. 15
Rydal Hall	5321	,, 19	Dec. 3
City of York	7705	,, 22	,, 8
City of Glasgow	6457	Dec. 3	,, 18
City of Madras	4684	,, 18	,, 30
City of Manchester	5554	,, 14	Jan. 29 1910

A first class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

A Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

A Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES:

From Bombay or Karachi	1st Class. Surgeon and Stewardess.	2nd Class. only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.
	Single Return Rs. Rs.	Single Return Rs. Rs.	Single Return Rs. Rs.
Rotterdam	413 627	319 463	247 517
Patras, Brindisi	446 677	352 512	380 573
Marseilles, Genoa or Naples	578 935	429 649	495 770
Liverpool	695 990	462 704	517 792
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles			
Port Said	653 *1135	489 *809	570 *929

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038 Rs. 737, and Rs. 845, respectively.

The above rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer between Bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Theatrical Coys.

THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
City of Athens	5600	...	18th February
Rydal Hall	5321	2nd March	*19th March
City of York	7705	22nd March	...
City of Vienna	4672	6th April	...
City of Glasgow	6457	...	15th April
City of Calcutta	7512	25th April	22nd April
City of Manchester	5554	...	7th May
Rydal Hall	5321	24th May	...
City of Karachi	5537	...	31st May
City of Benares	4736	...	15th June

Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for Passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin (From 18th February to 15th June 1910.)

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. H. Bates & Son's Agency.

" Killick, Nixon & Co., Agents).

Karachi.— " Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 1st Nov.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.*
DUMRA	1,635	Thur. 4th Nov.	9 a. m.	C. Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 5th Nov.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,635 tons, on Thursday, 4th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,117 tons, on Monday, 1st Nov. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer sailing on or about the 6th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

29th October, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	25th Nov. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,120	X	17th Feb. ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebellat	17th Mar. ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,383	Guiomet	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	5th Nov. 1909,
CALEDONIEN	4,120	X	3rd Dec. ,,

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,719	G. Raicich	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,281	G. Gillhuber	16th ,, ,,
KOERNER	6,498	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
BREGENZ	4,000	A. de Petris	16th ,, ,,
AFRICA	4,719	G. Raicich	1st Jan. 1910
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th ,, ,,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
PERSIA	B. Giargevich	5895	27th Nov. 1909.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petries	16th ,,
AFRICA	4719	G. Raicich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4719	G. Raicich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
E. F. FERDINAND	6044	E. Nitsche	29th January
PERSIA	5895	P. Giargevich	26th February
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Belnars	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7388	B. Conot	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice .....Rs. 385 to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 577-8 ,, 750 *
Single Class to London ..... ,, 480 ,, 625 *
Single Class to London and back ..... ,, 767-8 ,, 1020 *

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 675
Single Class to London ..... ,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back ..... ,, 865 to 945 *

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RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. Bombay.

SHIPPING.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

POST BOX 249.

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES 1910.

Booked to all Ports. Berths carefully selected. No Commission charged.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

Passengers on Transport met and assisted.

BAGGAGE cleared, shipped, insured or warehoused cheaply.

PACKAGES of all sizes and descriptions shipped, cleared and forwarded at low rates.

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BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE (DIRECT).

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.B. Loading Ports.
S. S. "Harlesden"	2724...November ...Philadelphia
A Steamer	... ...January ... ...
Do.	... ...February... ...
Do.	... ...March ... ...

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

AMOY	HONGKONG	BANGOON
BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA	SINGAPORE
CANTON	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PENANG	YLOILO
HANKOW		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STEET, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE:

2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak),		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

Esplanade Road, Bombay. J. GREIG, Agent.

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Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

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JEWELLERY
WATCHES
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ELECTRO-PLATE
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RE-PLATING.

English Chiming Clocks, and Reproductions from Old Styles, Chippendale, Sheraton, Etc.

FRENCH TRAVELLING CLOCKS
DINING and DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS, Etc.

EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

GARLICK & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

LARGE STOCKS OF

FIBRO ASBESTOS SHEETS AND SLATES.
CAST AND WROT IRON PIPES,
SLUICE VALVES, COCKS AND FITTINGS,
SHANKS' BATHS, CLOSETS, SINKS, &c.,
PAINTS, X. P. M., STEEL and MANILLA ROPE,
STEEL BARS, ANGLES, PLATES,
FLOORING TILES,
PIG IRON and LEAD,

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE

Empire of India Life Office

WITH THOSE OF

ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the

ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET

To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous

SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles	Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles	Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,

Hold the largest stock of the newest Designs in **CRETONNES** out of England (over 120 patterns to choose from), also a similar number of patterns in

TAPESTRIES, DAMASKS, MUSLINS, ETC.

PATTERNS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

We are showing the most Select Stock of Furniture in the East in all Styles for Dining, Drawing and Bedrooms.

CALL and **INSPECT** our Stock or send for illustrated Catalogue.

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ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work Imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, **BOMBAY.**

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LD.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°	FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE	FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE	FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE	FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL	HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL	FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE"	FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, **BOMBAY.**

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

CANVASSER, for securing Advertisements for the *Bombay Gazette*. Liberal Commission to smart and energetic man.

Apply—

BUSINESS MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette."

S. S. "CITY OF ATHENS."
ARRIVED ON 29TH OCTOBER, 1909.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognized. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at consignee's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. HOWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Home Street, Bombay. 30th October, 1909.

FOR SALE.

TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.,) at the BENNETT'S AUCTION. One handsome strong Rubber-tyred VICTORIA with a Horse and Harness complete, the property of an ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

FOR SALE.

ORLEANS CAR.

SEATED for five. Side entrance. 12-14 H. P., in perfect running condition, always driven by owner; Stepney wheel and Hood Frame.

Rs. 3,000 or offer. Apply to Box No. 2579, care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED a qualified survey NIMTANDAR, with thorough knowledge of classifications of lands and assessment work. Pay Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 100 by five annual instalments. Horse allowance Rs. 15. Applications, with testimonials, stating age, caste and details of previous service, should reach the office of the Revenue Commissioner, Bhavnagar State, before 20th November, 1909.

Bhavnagar, 23rd October, 1909.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will hold an AUCTION SALE of about 10,150 cubic feet of MATTI (TERMINALIA TOMENTOSA) at the Hattikeri Depot, 15 miles from Karwar, on the 8th November, 1909, and following days.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

T. E. BELL,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara, W. D.

Karwar, 12th October, 1909.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 1st November, 1909, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th June, 1909.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To appoint a director in place of one retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd October to 1st November, 1909, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
FORBES FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LD.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 11th October, 1909.

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FOR Europeans only. Airy, commodious, unrivalled for style and comfort; matchless for Cuisine and Wines; each Room has a separate Bath attached. TERMS MODERATE. Apply to the PROPRIETORS.

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Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
E. F. Allbless Leper Home, Trombay.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

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HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
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The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.

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THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY

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"THE MERRY WIDOW."

BY SPECIAL REQUEST!
BY SPECIAL REQUEST!!
MONDAY, 1st NOVEMBER.
OUR MISS GIBBS.

TUESDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER.
This Season's Great Success,
"THE ARCADIANS."

Plan at S. ROSE & Co. Prices, Rs. 5, 3 and Re. 1

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GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
SATURDAY, OCT. 30TH.

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PREMIER ENTERTAINMENT
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THE LATEST CATCH-PHRASE,
"SEE YOU AT THE EXCELSIOR."
PICTURES TO AMUSE YOU.
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THE EVENTS OF THE WORLD
Placed before you nightly.

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THOUSANDS OF FEET OF NEW FILMS.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY,
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ADMISSION AS USUAL.
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Nothing, without the Old Lamp trade mark when you ask for Club Blend Whisky.

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All you require is a good brush and

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It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 of your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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"RELIANCE."
BRAND
FIRE-SERVICE
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FOR
MUNICIPALITIES,
RAILWAYS,
MILLS, FACTORIES,
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Largely used by the Bombay Municipality.

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DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	... ...	1,000
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PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	... ...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	For offers.
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All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chaffeurs a speciallity.

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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.

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MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

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THERAPION

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

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CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

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Managing Director.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay), having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ula, 3,426 tons, Captain C E Hodgson, arrived in harbour on Friday from Besarki (Java) via Colombo and Karachi with a general cargo, sugar and timber.

THE P and O Co's mail steamer Saisette, 2,391 tons, Captain H G H Lewellin, arrived in harbour on Friday from Aden with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain K McDiarmid, sailed on Friday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Athens, 3,571 tons, Captain W Knout, arrived in harbour on Friday from Liverpool, with a general cargo 1 horse and passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macdougall, 2,975 tons, Captain R Stirling, will sail to-day for Chittagong, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain E W Peck, sailed on Friday for Calcutta, Rangoon, Moulmein, &c, with a general cargo.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Mayo, Commander W B Huddleston, sailed on Friday for Calicut, to take Madras officials to the Lacadive Islands on an inspection duty.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1,614 tons, Captain E Greiwe, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 315 deck passengers.

THE IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD.

In connection with the procedure and system followed at Board of Trade Inquiries, the Imperial Merchant Service Guield have addressed a letter to the Board pointing out that at these Inquiries, Captains and Officers labour under a great disadvantage through the lack of convenience and proper facilities being given to them to do the necessary chart-work. It has been pointed out to the Board that no proper chart table is provided, nor are witnesses supplied with the requisite accessories. Mention was also made of the desirability of providing Field's Parallel Rulers which are now almost universally used at sea—in such cases. In response to the Guild's representation the following important letter has now been received from Sir Walter J. Howell, K. C. B., Assistant Secretary, Marine Department, Board of Trade:—

Marine Department, 7, Whitehall Gardens, London, S. W.

The Secretary, Imperial Merchant Service Guild.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 1st July last with respect to the desirability of providing masters and officers under examination at Wreck Inquiries with proper facilities for chart-work, I am directed by the Board of Trade to state that they have given the matter careful consideration.

The Board are advised that a suitable table could generally be provided or improvised, and that a suggestion that the Master or Officer should have the opportunity of doing what was required of him at the luncheon adjournment, or other time when he could have the room and the table to himself, would usually be regarded favourably by the Court.

The Board have further supplied their Solicitors agents at ports where Inquiries are held with dividers and Field's parallel rulers for use in court upon these occasions, and they trust that these arrangements will prevent any serious inconvenience arising in future to an Officer who is called upon to do chart-work at a Board of Trade Inquiry.—I am, &c.

WALTER J. HOWELL.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H. M. S. Redbreast.....Lieut Tisdall .....Royal Navy
H M S Parseus.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall.....R Navy
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr E G Mills.....R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus. Comdr C S Hickmann ..Survey Sr
R I M S General Elles...Lt CR Good.....Target Towing Launch
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr ..A S Balfour... I Marine
R.I.M.S. Northbrook...Comdr Marsack...Indian Marine
Plassy.....Capt F B S Notley.....Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 29.

Ardamount ...2248 Watson.....
Britannia.....1969 Hales .....Bo & H S & Co
City of Athens...3571.....Knout..... K Nizon & Co
Delta .....4780 Snow...Shanghai...23-10 P & O Co
Goalpara .....1858 Whytehead .....M M & Co
Gerd.....751 Andresen .....F F Gampbell & Co
Kasara.....505 Etton.....M M & Co
Mantua.....5905 Vibert.....P & O Co
Marven.....2272 Saunders..... A C A S Jamal
Novani .....2878 Clingan .....T Morrison & Co
Octobaria.....3437 Goss .....M M & Co
Querimba.....4827 Smith .....M M & Co
Quilon .....4942 Anderson .....M M & Co
Shah Jehan ...2606 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Sofi .....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Shah Navaz...2522 Denison.....B & H S N Co
Springburn...3176 Crosthwaite .....W & Graham & Co
Wistow Hall...2139 Maria .....W & A Graham & Co
Zinnia.....2339 Gordon.....A Yule

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Clan Macdougall	...2976	Striering	Chittagong	30-10	J Finlay & Co Ld
B Hidalgo.....	2761	Croft.....	Hull via Karachi	...1-11	J Finlay & Co Ld
B Nasseri...912	LeMesc...	P Gulf	1-11	B & P S N Co Ld	
C Siberien 2127	De Lorne	Jeddah.....	10-11	B & P S N Co	
D Trantenfels...2992	Kucken ...	Hamburg via Karachi	31-10	W & A Graham & Co	
E Blakemoor...2408	Knot	Dunkirk	5-11	W & A G & Co	
F Haidari ..1563	Gray ...	Jeddah...	31-10	B & P S N Co	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ula.....	3426	Hodgson ..	Calcutta...	2-11	M M & Co
2 Castalia...	4081	Hamilton	Liverpool	16-11	W & A Graham & Co
5 Moorgate	2451	Harland.....	Dunkirk	...2-11	J Mackintosh & Co
6 Somali...1615	Ulrich..	Zanzibar	30-10	A Strandes	
7 Africa.....2565	Raicich...	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co	
8 Takasaki Maru 2943	Mccker	Kobe	2-11	N Y Kaiha	
9 Oceana...3507	Hide.....	London...	6-11	P & O Co	
16 Shah Ameer...1921	Pigot.....	Jeddah	4-11	B & H S N Co	

H W P D

Bahaduri .....329 Fakeera .....Repairing ...B S N Co
Sabarmati .....524 Mahomed.....Karachi .....30-10 Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Galette .....2392 Lewellin...Aden ...31-10 P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Saisette s	Sewellin	Aden Oct. 24
	Ula s.....	Hodgson	Besarki Sept 13
	City of Athens s..	Knout	Liverpool Oct. 6

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Lhasa s	McDearmid..	Karachi
	Vadala s..... ..	Peck	Calcutta &c
	R I M S Mayo s...	Huddleston...	Calicut.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Friday:—

Steamer Clan Macdougall Sterling for Chittogong.
The steamer Calcharia for Persian Gulf began to load on Friday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 27th instant.

The P & O steamer Himalaya with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Sunday.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Bohemia, from Trieste, left Aden on the 28th instant and is due here on the 3rd November at 5 a. m.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—31 bales wool, G Gungadas; 66 bales wool, N Goculdas; 23 bales wool, Dangerses Nagjee and Co; 235 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales hemp, R Rattenjee.

FOR LONDON.

Oceanna s—2,001 cwts castorseed, Arjoon Khimjee; 4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 15 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons; 38 cwts cardamomseed, E Sultanally.

FOR HAVRE.

Moorgate s—740 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Moorgate s—3,000 cwts linseed and 3,035 cwts rapeseed. Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 104 cwts gum, M Jaferbhoy; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed. Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Trantenfels s—2 pots rosa oil, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trantenfels s—1205 cwts myrabollams, W Becher 350 cwts myrabollams W. Becher.

Blackmoor s—4 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BOSTON.

Hidalgo s—225 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—1 bale cotton, Volkart Bros; 14 cwts guts, A J Meyer.

FOR HONGKONG.

Takasaki Maru s—50 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 4,515 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy; 200 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Takasaki Maru s—155 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 190 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 215 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Takasaki Maru s—200 bales cotton, Bhimji Jairaj and Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCT. 31.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Harwood in A. flat.
Hymns.—107, 320, 322.
3-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Woodward in A.
Hymns.—438, 427, 428.
Collections for Harbour Mission.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m. Wednesday, 6 p. m. Choral Evensong.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins, and Litany.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Biscoe.
6-30 p. m.—Solemn Evensong.
Preacher—Rev. Father Langmore.
Alms for the Schools and the All Saints' Community.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8-30 a. m.—Choral celebration of the Holy Communion.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher—Rev. Canon Heywood, M. A.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher.—Rev. J. Cameron, M.A.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B.Sc.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
8 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Mr. J. H. Gilmore.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—221, 553, 429.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—33, 217.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—545, 437, 428.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Monday, All Saints' Day.
8 a.m.—Matins Daily.
6 p.m.—Communicants' Guild Monthly Service Friday.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—32.
Hymns.—207, 311, 361.
Preacher.—Rev. E. H. Stevenson, Madras.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the Tract and Book Society.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Lanadowne Road, Apollo Bunder.

9-45 a. m.—Sunday School.
8-30 a. m.—Preaching Service.
Preacher.—Rev. F. Wood.
6-30 p.m.—Preaching Service. All seats free. All are Welcome!

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Services held in Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder.)
Minister.—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
11 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Preaching Services.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
Waudby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns.—287, 193, 197.
Psalm.—121.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CHITTS—Oct. 29, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, Louis Cecil, H.M.'s Preventive Service, the dearly loved second son of William Chitts, aged 40 years. Funeral will leave St. George's Hospital this (Saturday) evening at 4-30 (S. T.) arriving at Sewree at 5-30. Friends and brother officers will please accept this the only notice.
"Sleep, dearest Louie, s'eep."
"Till the great awakening."

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BROOKFIELD—Oct. 10, at "Rosebank", Rochester, the wife of Lieut. E. W. H. Brookfield, R. N. of a son.
BRETT—Oct. 10, at Oxford Road, Colchester, the wife of Major Charles Brett, Suffolk Regt., of a daughter.
DYAS—Oct. 6, at Linchfield, the wife of Col. Dyas, Royal Warwickshire Regt., of a daughter.
HAMILTON—Oct. 7, at Crawley Grange, Newport Pagnell, the wife of Capt. Claud L. C. Hamilton Royal Field Art., of a daughter.
O'CONNOR—Oct. 5, at Malta, the wife of Lieut. and Commander T. R. G. O'Connor, his Majesty's ship "Orion," of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CONYBEARE—MALKIN—Oct. 12, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, the Rev. William James Conybeare, rector of Newington, to Olive Marjorie, daughter of H. C. Malkin, J. P., of Corrybrough Inverness-shire, and 46 Phillimore Gardens, W.
COOKE—ANDREWES—Oct. 6, at St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens, S. W., Capt. Herbert Fothergill Cooke, of the 32nd Sikh Pioneers, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Army Dept., to Nancy Emelyn, daughter of C. de J Andrewes.
HAYTER—PIDCOCK-BENZELL—Oct. 5, at the Parish Church, Farnborough, Capt. H. R. Hayter, Army Service Corps, to Helen, daughter of Major Pidcock-Benzell.
KAYE—BICKNELL—Oct. 7, at the Parish Church, Lymington, Elliot Kaye, United Provinces Police, to Amy Lilla, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. H. D. Bicknell, 57th Regt.
LOY—BICKNELL—Oct. 7, at the Parish Church, Lymington, Martin Loy to Edith Christine, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. H. D. Bicknell, 57th Regt.
MANSON—LARKEN—Oct. 6, at St. Mary's Church, Wood ridge, Capt. B. E. A. Manson, 61st Prince of Wales's Own Pioneers, to Mabel, daughter of Major W. H. Larken, late 47th Regt.
TOLSON—STAVELEY—Oct. 9, at St. Martin's Church, Scarborough, Robert Hautrise Tolson, to Zoe Annie, daughter of Col. Staveley, V. D.
VAUGHAN—ANDERSON—Oct. 6, at St. John's, Notting Hill, Edmund Wayne Vaughan, Royal Army Medical Corps, to Hilda Margaret Anderson, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. P.C. Anderson, R.A.

DEATHS.

HAWKINS—Oct. 1, at 26 Grove Road, Wanstead, Essex, wife of Major G. Arthur Hawkins, of the Indian Army.
MUTER—Oct. 7, at Castle Yard, Windsor Castle, Col. Dunbar Douglas Muter, Military Knight of Windsor, aged 85.
SOMERSET—Oct. 10, at The Hall, Prees, Shropshire, Vere Francis John, son of the late Col. Poulett Somerset, C. B., aged 54.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

MANSON—DUNCAN—At St. Mary's Church, Quetta, by the Rev. H. Naish and the Rev. W.W. Castle, Captain J. A. Prendergast Manson, Indian Army, son of the late Major Walter Manson, R. E., to Henrietta Constance, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Duncan of 183, Portsdown Road, London, and granddaughter of the late Major Octavius St. George Anson, 9th Lancers.
RAIKES—HANKIN—Oct. 23, at All Saints' Church, Trimulgherry, Hyderabad, Deccan, by the Rev. Clement Giles, Lawrence Taunton Raikes, son of R. Taunton Raikes, Treberfydd, Bwich, R. S O, Breconshire, to Marion Eva, eldest daughter of Arthur Hankin, I. G. Police.

DEATH.

JOHNSON—Oct. 18, at the Walker Hospital, Simla, of pneumonia, after a few days' illness, Eleanor Johnson, Nursing Sister A. N. S. R., eldest daughter of the late Matthew Hawkins Johnson.

H. T. SINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR.
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 27m.; Sun sets, 6h. 7m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports.
Bandmann's Opera Company, "The Merry Widow," Empire Theatre.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Opening Night, next to Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder, Four shows: 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11 and 11-15 to 12-15 p.m.

Maxim: "He who starts in 'knowing it all' is likely to wind up with the conviction that there were a whole heap of things he hadn't learned."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Sunday, October 31.—Excelsior Cinematograph, next to Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder. Fair at Shree Laxmi Narayen Temple, Gowalia Tank Road, 9-40 p.m. Sun rises, 6h, 38m; Sun sets, 6h. 7m.
Monday, November 1.—The High Court re-opens. Southern Maratha Spinning and Weaving Company, Telephone Buildings, 3-30 p.m. Excelsior Cinematograph, next to Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder. Three shows; 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Bandmann's Opera Company, "The Mikado," Empire Theatre. Sun rises 6h. 39m.; Sun sets, 6h. 6m.; High water, 1-29m., 1-19a.; Low water, 7-26m., 7-16a.
Tuesday, November 2.—Bandmann's Opera Company, "The Arcadians," Empire Theatre. Excelsior Cinematograph, next to Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder. Sun rises, 6h. 39m.; Sun sets, 6h. 6m.; High water, 2-17m., 2-5a.; Low water, 8-12m., 8-0a.
Wednesday, November 3.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Morarji Gokuldas Spinning and Weaving Company, Extraordinary General Meeting, Tamarind Lane, 4-40 p.m. Excelsior Cinematograph, next to Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder. Sun rises, 6h. 40m.; Sun sets, 6h. 5m.; High water, 3-9m, 2-57a.; Low water, 9-18m. 9-48a.
Thursday, November 4.—Excelsior Cinematograph, next to Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder. Sun rises, 6h. 40m.; Sun sets, 6h. 5m.; High water, 4-9m, 4-3a; Low water, 10-51m, 9-45a.
Friday, November 5.—Bombay University Senate. Excelsior Cinematograph, next to Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Sheikh Dawood Abdul Rehman, aged 36, an engine driver in the Port Trust Workshops, at Mazagon, was killed by the bursting of the chamber of the air compressor on Thursday evening.

A PROW SUNK.—Prow No. 4900, in charge of tindal Govind Bapoo, loaded with 70 tons of coal, was entering the Mazagon Bunder on Thursday afternoon, when it struck a rock, and in the night at about ten o'clock when the tide rose she shipped water and sank close to the Bunder.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been presented to the zoological collection: Thick-tailed Galago (Galago Crassicoendata) by Miss F. Mullen; and an Indian Gazelle (Gazella Bennetii) by Mr. C. H. Wilson, C.I.E.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.—We would draw the attention of our readers to the fact that to-night is the opening performance of the Excelsior Cinematograph on the plot near the Municipal Offices.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, a public lecture in Marathi on "Malaria" will be delivered by Dr. D. B. Naik Dandeker, L.M. & S., J.P., at Kamathipura, 9th Street, Temple Compound, to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m., (S.T.). The public are cordially invited to be present.

MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.—The leave granted to Mr. Justice Russell, Judge of the Bombay High Court, has been extended to the 17th January, 1910. Mr. Justice Macleod will continue to act for him until that date.

MR. JUSTICE KNIGHT.—Mr. R. Knight, Judicial Commissioner of Sind, returns to Bombay as a Judge of the High Court in place of Mr. Justice Heaton, who goes on circuit duty for the inspection of mofussil Courts. Mr. Knight officiated as a Judge of the Bombay High Court on a previous occasion.

USEFUL TO HAJIS.—Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim Coongekar, Protector of Pilgrims in Bombay, has compiled a book which will prove very useful to Hajis coming to or going from Bombay. The book is dedicated to Mr. S. M. Edwardes, President of the Haj Committee, whose services in removing the difficulties of Hajis are appreciatively noticed in the book.

REPORTED THEFT.—Suleman E. Esse Ali, a silk merchant, having his shop at Grant Road, locked his shop at 7 p.m. on Thursday and went home. At 10 o'clock, the same night he was informed by his servant that the place had been broken into, and 25 pieces of silk and a number of pieces of embroidery of the collective value of Rs. 420 had been stolen. The complainant suspects two persons who had been to the shop on the 27th instant.

THEFT OF A COAT.—Atmaram Surajram Dessi, a contractor, residing on the second floor of a house at Kumbhar Tukda, reports that about 8 a. m. on Thursday he took off his white coat and hung it on the bed-post in his room. An hour later the coat was missed. In its pocket were a gold watch and chain, and a gold necklet set with diamonds, of the collective value of Rs. 500.

SALE OF THE REHMANI MILLS.—Messrs. A. Readymoney and Co., Bombay Auctioneers, sold the Rehmani Mills on Wednesday last for Rs 3,50,000. The sale started with a bid for two lakhs of rupees. The highest bidder was Mr. Abulker Abdul Rehman to whom the property was knocked down for the above-mentioned amount. There were several mill agents present at the sale, among whom were Sir Adamji Pirbhoy, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Messrs. Haji Yusuf, Mathuradas Goculdas, Haji Ismail Gool Mahomed, Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, etc.

RETIREMENT ON PENSION.—Mr. Mormaji J. Bhabha, Inspector-General of Education in the Mysore State, who may be claimed as a Bombay man, retires on pension from the 1st November. Having received his education in the Elphinstone College, Bombay, Mr. Bhabha joined the service of the Mysore State in November, 1876, as vice-president of the Bangalore Central College. In June, 1884, he was appointed headmaster of the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and in April, 1890, was appointed Secretary to Government in the Educational Department. His services in these different capacities were highly appreciated, and in 1895 he was promoted to the post of Inspector-General of Education.

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Meade and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following programme of music to-day at 6 p.m. under the direction of Mr. Mafiggiani:—

March	The Light Horse ..... Blon
Overture	Masaniello ..... Reeves
Indian Romance...	Hobokomo ..... Reeves
Selection	The Geisha ..... Jones
Valse.....	Amour passager ..... Godfrey
Piece	Cuirassier Attaque..... Retford

BAND AT THE GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play, at the Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports from 4-30 to 6 p.m. and afterwards at the Gymkhana Club from 6 to 7-30, the following programme under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane to-day:—

Florentiner...	March ..... Fucik
Selection.....	Princess Ida..... Sullivan
Song	I was in a Garden Shady .. Douglas
Valse	Phryne..... Zuineta
Selection.....	Irish Emeralds ..... Greedy
Two Step ...	The Coon's Patrol..... Lotter

WINDOW SMASHING GALORE.

Shops in Esplanade Road Suffer.

THE occupiers of several of the principal shops in Esplanade Road, Bombay, had an unpleasant surprise yesterday morning when on reaching their premises they found that some one had been on a regular tour of window smashing. Starting at Messrs. Thacker and Co.'s they went on to Messrs. Combridge's, where one window was smashed, then broke a lot of glass at Messrs. Asquith and Lord's broke both windows and flower-pots at Messrs. Leach and Weborny's, smashed more windows at Messrs. Hoar and Co's. and finally wrecked a big Kitson light at Messrs. Curzon and Co's. The total damage amounts to over Rs. 600. Two sailors, William Thomas Hoare and William Henry Gay, who have been staying in the Sailors' Home, but who are now in Police custody for being drunk and disorderly are said to be the culprits.

THE LATE DR. LALCACA.

THE following is a copy of the letter from Lord Knollys, Private Secretary, to the King, conveying His Majesty's gracious acceptance of the "In Memoriam" to Dr. Cowas Lalcaca, published by the Edinburgh Parsi Union.—Balmoral Castle:—

Lord Knollys has had the honour of submitting to the King the copy of the 'In Memoriam' to Dr. Cowas Lalcaca, which accompanied Mr. Gandevia's letter of the 15th ultimo, and in reply, is commanded to inform Mr. Gandevia that His Majesty has much pleasure in accepting it.

Lord Knollys regrets that, owing to a slight accident, he has been unable to answer the letter before.

9th October, 1909.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A

Bombay, 30th October.

673 DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.
Drills for the Week.
The Range Takers and Gun Layers will parade at the pier head Apollo Bunder on to-day, Saturday the 30th instant, at 5 p.m. to proceed to Middle Ground Fort for Instructions:—
Dress—Khaki and Caps.

677 STRENGTH.

The following Members having resigned is struck off the Strength of the Corps.
C. Rasmussen No. 2 Co.
H. E. Greinshaw No. 1 Co.

678 INSTRUCTIONAL PARADE LIEUTENANTS.

An Instructional parade in Depression Range finding will be held at the Saluting Battery, Apollo-Bunder, on Tuesday the 2nd proximo at 7 a. m. All Subalterns are requested to attend.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., B. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

CAPTAIN HOLDEN wishes us to state that only soldiers who have served 12 years with the Colours, or finished their time on the Reserve are entitled to a free Government passage. Men who are still serving on the Reserve can only be sent on special permission being obtained through the Commanding Officer of his unit. All civilian immigrants are required to pay their own fares at this end through the Immigration Office, but will receive a Government grant of £6 per adult and £3 per child after landing and complying with the State's conditions.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

THEFT OF CLOTHES.

Inspector Walshe charged one Maruti Dhondiram yesterday with house-breaking and theft. The evidence showed that the complainant, Ambashankar Harjivan, residing in Champa-gully, left yesterday morning after closing his room. On his return some time later he found the door of his room open and a dhotur which he had left in it missing.

The accused was eventually brought to the complainant by the Police with the dhotur and the complainant identified the property as his.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and as he had a previous conviction recorded against him, he was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.

Inspector Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department, yesterday placed a European named Maclaughlin before His Worship on a charge of having no visible means of subsistence and no fixed place of residence. Inspector Morris said the accused was found hanging about Parsee Bazaar Street on Thursday at about half-past twelve and that he had no visible means of subsistance.

Questioned by the Court, the accused said he had no fixed place of residence.

His Worship ordered the accused to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. S. P. Jeewandas (Chairman), and J. A. D. McBain.

PLYING FOR HIRE OFF THE STAND.

Their Worships disposed of 12 cases, some of which were against victoria drivers for plying for hire off the stand and without a license.

GIRGAON.

Before Rao Bahadur K. S. Jayakar (Chairman), Rao Bahadur N. N. Nanavati, and Mr. V. S. Joshi.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

Their Worships disposed of 62 cases, some of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public place.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. J. F. Rodrigues (Chairman), and A. J. Agabeg.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, some of which were against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

LAHORE EXHIBITION.

Prohibition of Liquor-Shops.

AN OBJECT-LESSON FOR INDIA.

THE Joint General Secretaries to the All-India Temperance Conference (Sir Balchandra Krishna and Mr. D. D. Gilder) have addressed the following letter to the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee:—

"SIR,—Permit us to offer to you personally and through you to the members of the Committee of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, Lahore, our best and most hearty congratulations on the very wise and praiseworthy Resolution the Committee have adopted, viz., 'not to allow the opening of any liquor-shops in the Exhibition grounds.' This decision will, we are sure, meet with the approval of all right-thinking Social Reformers, and will serve as an object-lesson to the people of our country that enjoyment can be had without the baneful accompaniment of intoxicants. We hope your noble example will be imitated not only in your Provinces, but also in other Provinces on similar future occasions of public as well as private festivities and rejoicings."

THE SALT DEPARTMENT.

ON the annual report on the Administration of the Salt Department in Sind for the official year 1908-09, Government has issued the following Resolution:—The average selling price for Maurypur salt wholesale fell by 11 pies per maund and retail by 1 anna 2 pies per maund. Government concur in the opinion expressed by the Commissioner in paragraphs 2 and 4 of his memorandum.

The attention of the Commissioner in Sind should be invited to paragraph 27 of the report, and he should be requested to consider the points raised and to take such steps as may appear desirable and practicable towards utilizing fully the services of the establishment in the Nasirabad Tahsil in the detection of offences in respect to all excisable articles as well as salt.

The following resolution is also issued on the Report on the Administration of the Salt Department of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, for the official year 1908-09:—

The Governor in Council is pleased to record his appreciation of the administration of the Department during the year.

From the figures given in the report it appears that in spite of the shortage of stocks, there was a fall in the average market price per maund in the various districts of the Presidency. The small decrease in consumption per head of population is therefore obviously due to the extraneous causes suggested by the Commissioner.

The Commissioner should be requested to submit a separate report on the suggestion contained in paragraph 8 of his memorandum, and if on further examination he considers it desirable, on the point raised in the latter part of paragraph 7.

PATHEPHONE NOT GRAMOPHONE RECORDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We address you on behalf of our clients the Gramophone Co. Ld., regarding an article which appeared in the issue of your paper on the 21st instant, headed "Alleged Obscene Gramophone Records."

Gramophone records are those manufactured solely by our clients who have been held entitled by Courts of Justice both in Great Britain and India to the sole and exclusive use of the word "Gramophone" in connection with their goods.

The records actually seized on the premises of the Pathe Phone, Cinema Obine were not imported by our clients and they have no connection whatsoever with them. The fact that you have described the records as being Gramophone records and of an alleged obscene character, is calculated to cause our clients very great injury to their business and reputation, and they instruct us to ask you to be good enough to publish a correction in your next issue.—Yours, etc.

MORGAND AND CO.
1, Hastings Street, Calcutta, Oct. 27.

[The correction desired was given in the next issue.—Ed. B. G.]

ACCORDING to a letter written to a friend by one of those in Her Majesty's suite, Queen Alexandra is taking the keenest interest in radium, in its application to lupus, cancer and kindred diseases, and is in constant communication with certain Danish professors who make a special study of those matters. Her Majesty, with the assistance of an expert, has also been experimenting in colour photography, and already a number of excellent and highly interesting views of Copenhagen and the surrounding country have been produced.

THE GAEKWAR AND HIS CRITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There has been going on for some time past in the columns of the "Indu Prakash," an unedifying controversy, on the attitude of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar towards what the writers imagine to be the different parties in Baroda, and although your contemporary has so far held the scales even between its various correspondents, it is a matter of great surprise and regret that such a prominent journal should lend its hospitality to the ventilation of objectionable sectarian prejudices. I believe the partisans are not only injuring the very cause they have at heart, but are also doing great injustice to the magnificent work done by His Highness.

All through his career—which we hope will be very long—he has been trying to further the best interests of all his subjects, irrespective of caste or creed. The initiation of free compulsory education the introduction of representative institutions, based on strictly territorial elections, the patronage given to such literary projects, as the "Sayaji Jnan Manjusha," the Prachin Kavya Mala and Gujarat Vernacular Society, the removal of the colour bar in the case of the depressed classes, the free admission of the sons of the soil (Baroda) to the highest administrative posts—all this is conclusive evidence not only of the fact that His Highness is the foremost statesman in India at the present day, but also of the other and more important fact that he is always trying to do the greatest good to the greatest number, understanding primarily by the latter term his own subjects, to whatever caste or creed they may happen to belong. And it is really a matter of great satisfaction to his subjects that the whole royal family shares His Highness's catholic sympathies. The late lamented Prince Fatteisinhrao—worthy son of a worthy father—once declared at a public function over which he presided that he was a Gujarati of the Gujaratis which only means that he was proud of his position as heir-apparent to the gadi of Baroda.

The cosmopolitan character of His Highness's activities and inclinations is too well-known. He knows no distinction between Gujarati and Deccani. Only yesterday, he announced amidst loud applause at a sessions of the Marathi Literary Conference held under his distinguished presence and patronage that he had invited the Gujarati Literary Conference to Baroda, next year. This affords one more proof, if any, such were needed of His Highness's liberal sympathies, which have enabled him to earn the lasting gratitude of his countrymen. I can only express the hope that we shall have no more of such narrow-minded writings in the Press.—Yours etc.,

M. H. KANTAVALA.

Baroda, Oct. 26.

THE TWO-ANNA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

THE last report of this fund is as follows:—It will be remembered that a fund bearing this name, on the principle of the "Snowball," was started by the undersigned for the relief of the famine-stricken, during the severe famine of 1900, with the result that a total contribution of Rs. 30,494, including a small amount realised by the sale of various small articles that remained unused in the famine districts was obtained from no less than 109,000 people. Cooked food was distributed to thousands of persons for several months through the agency of kit

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 29.

The depression over the Deccan yesterday has passed into the Arabian Sea near Bombay and is of very slight intensity and will probably disappear, but there is still a possibility of its developing into a storm out at sea. It has given no rainfall since yesterday morning. The slight disturbance which appeared over the Andaman Sea has given rain in Lower Burma. Toungoo reports two inches and Mergui and Port Blair one.

The humidity has risen in the Deccan and is now nearly normal everywhere.

The temperature is above normal in the narrow belt of the country extending across the North-East of India from Sutna to Silchar.

The forecast gives no important change as likely.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 29.

A telegram, dated October 28th from the Senior Government Inspector,-Circle No. 1, Calcutta, to the Railway Board, Simla, says "A cyclone is moving west and has struck the East Coast. Railway between Kallikota and Golanthra, yesterday (27th). The station buildings and staff quarters at Berhampore, Jagannadhpuram and Golanthra are damaged, also the fencing and telegraph wires and some signals. No further details at present."

The following particulars of the cyclone on the Ganjam Coast appears in the meteorological report on the rainfall for the past week to-day: Another storm appeared in the Andaman Sea on the 22nd and moving across the Bay struck Gopalpur on the evening of the 26th. The rainfall given by it was comparatively insignificant in amount and occured chiefly in the Bay Islands and Burma. The storm caused some rain in Orissa and heavy rain probably occurred in the neighbourhood of Gopalpur, but owing to the storm telegraphic communication was interrupted with that station and no information has as yet been received.

STORM SIGNAL.

A telegram from the Meteorological Reporter, Simla, dated 28th instant, to the Port Officer, Bombay, states:—

Storm Signal.—Depression passed into the Arabian Sea near Bombay, it is of very slight intensity and will probably disappear, but there is still a possibility of its developing into a storm out at sea.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 29TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 29th October, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above the average at Lahore and Sirsa and equal to it elsewhere. Day temperature is normal; night temperature remains in excess at most places.

The United Provinces.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the north but skies are clear elsewhere. Humidity has decreased at Mainpuri and it is now normal everywhere. Temperature has risen and is above the average in the north-east.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the South-East Rajputana, while they remain clear in Sind. The air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Jaipur; minimum temperature continues high in Sind and at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in West Central India and parts of Kathiawar. Humidity is either equal to or below the average. Maximum temperature has risen and is in excess at Veraval, Ahmedabad and Surat; minimum is almost normal.

The Central Provinces.—Cloud has decreased and skies remain partially clouded in the south-west. The air generally contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in large defect in Berar; night temperature is in excess at Saugor, Jubbulpore and Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies continue lightly clouded in the south. Humidity is normal. Temperature during day has fallen and is in defect at Ratnagiri and Mormugao, while it is normal during night.

The Bombay Deccan and Hydersabad.—Very light rain is reported from Ahmednagar. Cloud has increased and skies are to-day moderately clouded in the North Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. The air has become slightly damper than usual. Day temperature remains high in the South Bombay Deccan; night temperature has risen and is in large excess at most places.

General Remarks.—Very light precipitation occurred in the Bombay Deccan. The barometer has risen briskly in West Central India and parts of the Bombay Deccan. Cloud also has decreased in the Central Provinces and increased in the North Bombay Deccan. The disturbed weather conditions have almost disappeared.

Fine weather is likely, though skies remain partially clouded in parts of the Bombay Deccan and on the West Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

Sommaire De La Livraison Du 15 October 1909.

I.—George Anderson, Premiere Partie, par Mrs Humphry Ward.
II.—Au Conshant de la Monarchie.—V. La Victoire De Turgot.—Le Lendemain De La Victoire, par M. le Marquis de Segur, de l'Academie Francaise.
III.—Une Amitie Feminine De Chateaubriand.—Madame De Duras.—Lettres Inedites, par M. Victor Giraud.
IV.—La Melee Des Religions En Orient, par M. Louis Bertrand.
V.—L'Union Des Colonies Britanniques Sud-Africaines, par M. Gard d'Aunet.
VI.—Deux Ennemis De La Compagnie Du Saint-Sacrement.—Moliere Et Port-Royal, par M. Alfred Rebelliau.
VII.—Revue Musicale.—Trouveres Et Troubadours, par M. Camille Bellaigue.
VIII.—Revues Etrangeres.—Une Seconde Partie De La Flute Enchantee, par M. T. deWyzewa.
IX.—Chronique De La Quinzaine, Histoire Politique, par M. Francis Charmes, del'Academie Francaise.
X.—Bulletin Bibliographique.

REPORTS from Addis-Abeba state that the Empress of Abyssinia, in addition to giving £4,000 to the Catholic churches in Abyssinia as a thanksoffering for the recovery of the Emperor, has also given a sum of money to the French Sisters of the Poor. This action proves, it is said, that the report of the anti-European attitude of the Empress is unfounded.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept. 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MALARIA CONFERENCE.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—The papers read at the special Malaria Canference at Simla have shown how enormous is the task to be accomplished before there can be any hope of a reduction of the number of deaths from this form of fever in India. Much can be done by the distribution of quinine and Government recognising this has placed the drug within the reach of all but it is becoming more and more apparent that the wiping out of the scourge can only be secured by vast sums spent on drainage schemes and by attacking in other ways the breeding places of the "anopheles" mosquito. If nothing more be accomplished by the Conference it will be a great thing that a scheme has been set on foot to deal with the matter systematically instead of in the haphazard way that has been prevalent in the past. If only it were possible to collect all the misdirected energy expended in the past and to utilise it in a well mapped out campaign it is possible that many of the worst spots world speedily earn a new name in the hygienic would but it is no use crying over spilled milk and the watch-words of the future must be care, system and energy. Bombay last year passed through a particularly trying epidemic and is fully able to realise that in its most virulent epidenic form Malaria is almost as damaging to commerce as plague. For some time past a war has been waged against mosquitos in the city and there seems to be some reduction in the number but they breed fast and it is only by extra exertion at this period of the year when the sun is warming up the pools after the monsoon that there can be any permanent improvement. At least one thing has been proved; when crude oil is poured on stagnant water, and it does not need a large amount, mosquito larvæ vanish and we commend this process to be daily used by everyone in the city who has a well, cistern or other place where water can lie stagnant.

THREATENED PARTITION OF THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

The "Indian Spectator":—The last few years have witnessed more partitions than one. Besides the partition of Bengal we have seen the partition of the National Congress, which many Bengelis refuse to accept as a settled fact. In the partition of the Congress there seems to be no hope of a successful reduplication of machinery as yet. Each of the Bengals has a Lieutenant-Governor, and a Legislative Council, and at least one of them will soon have an Executive Council. The reduplication has added to the opportunities of individuals to distinguish themselves in the service of their country and their Government. To make two blades grow in the place of one is acknowledged to be a useful achievement for which we should be thankful to science. To have two honourable members instead of one may be a way of multiplying the intellectual and political wealth of a nation. We are not sure if the addition of a second National Congress to the one which has been in existence for so many years could be regarded in the same light. Very remarkable devopments have sprung out of the Congress partition. It has set Bengal against Bombay—or rather, certain leaders there against certain leaders here; and the disputes to which the split has given rise are becoming increasingly acrimonious even in this presidency itself. Something like a partition seems to be impending among the publicists of Bengal over the question of the Federation Hall. Why should not Government be asked to make a handsome contribution to the cost of this building, provided that it is used for purposes of public utility, and the agitation against the partition of the province is given up when the Government acknowledges by means of the contribution the unity of the Bengali speaking Hindu race? Once a year the Viceroy may hold a levee in the Hall for distinguished men of both provinces. The partition being only a measure of administrative convenience, a levee or darbar for united Bengal will cause no inconvenience, nor will it compromise Government in any way. The Government of India seems to be rather touchy on the question of the partition, and rightly so. It resented Lord Macdonnell's condemnation of the settled fact, and having regard to the state of the public tranquillity it may even think that whoever is not with it in this case is against it. But some small compromise, such as may be possible when matters have so far advanced, may not prejudice Government though it would not be worth while attempting it without the certainty of its being acceptable to all or to the great majority of the anti-partitionists.

STORMY MEETINGS OF AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

The "Gujerati": After several stormy sittings of a total duration of over fifty hours, the Ahmedabad Municipality decided the question of the appointment of its Chief Officer. The debate, with its all-night sittings, its numberless points of order and motions for adjournment, its tediously long and often virulent speeches, the unedifying exhibition of temper on the part of certain councillors and last but not least the presence of an excited audience, and its participation in determining the course and even the fate of the debate, with all these, the debate is stamped with a character almost without a parallel in the history of municipal administration of Gujarat. We admire the desperate determination on the the part of some of the 'chosen of the people,' to maintain their position against heavy odds—a feature which, when viewed in the abstract appears satisfactory in the progress of political education in the country. No less do we admire the unruffled resolution of the majority to withstand every obstruction and carry their point in the midst of popular uproar and against vexatious tactics and painful demonstrations and at great personal discomfort. We see in the various speeches clear signs of the development of debating power of a high order and in the tactics employed on their side a serviceable imitation of some of the features of parliamentary life. In a word we see in the memorable debate a promise for the future of self-government in Gujarat and this notwithstanding incidents which to superficial observers might appear wholly objectionable.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SALSETTE.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—Government has wasted no time in coming to a decision in regard to what shall be done in developing Salsette Island. It is only a few weeks since the report appeared specially compiled by Mr. P. J. Mead and a Resolution has now been passed on the subject anticipatory of the legislative action which will be necessary. Mr. Mead's recommendation is accepted entirely in one respect namely that a Town Planning Bill will have to be prepared to enable the development schemes to be carried out. The question, however, is how that act is to be prepared and by whom. Even in England Town Planning is a more or less new subject for the legislature and there are no well established precedents to follow so that the compiler will be faced with an exceptionally difficult task. For this reason we hope that expert opinion will be taken in the matter so that the Act when passed shall work as smoothly as possible. In Mr. Mead's report he dealt with the question of land assessment. Government has given full consideration to this and has been for more liberal than in the suggestion made to it. As regards the wherewithal for the carrying out of the scheme money is to be provided by loans secured in the development tax which is to be imposed. At first sight it seems a little hard that certain sections of land should be chosen out of schemes and that on these immediate improvement should be compulsory but a little consideration will show that since these areas will necessarily be the best and the first to be built upon the owners will have an advantage over the owners of land less fortunately placed and it is simply a matter of business acumen to secure a good return for the money invested. The work is to commence at once in the hands of special officers whose duties will be chiefly of the nature of investigation and it is to be hoped that it may not be a far distant day that will see the chronic congestion of the population of Bombay permanently relieved. If there may prove to be some cases of individual hardship it must not be forgotten that the scheme is for the benefit of the whole population and that an outlet had been long needed.

INDIAN LOYALTY.

The "Rast Goftar":—Lord Curzon paid a poor compliment to the loyalty of the masses, and unwittingly to British efforts in India, when he said that any master can be sure of their fealty who ensured them food and wages. He might well have added to the two latter conditions, the considerations which have always weighed with Indian masses, even the most uneducated masses in their loyalty to the Crown and the sovereign, viz. considerations of peace, justice, security to person and property, tolerance in the matter of social and religious custom and so forth. As for the fealty of the Indian chiefs it will be always ensured so long as it is sustained by a judicious policy of non-interference with their administrative affairs and by immunity against aggression from without and the danger of extinction by annexation or other administrative expedients. The suggestion for the appointment of a Royal Viceroy for India has often been erroneously advanced under the delusion that such a course would foster sentiments of loyalty in the masses. With their Oriental ideas of monarchical Government, they are unable to comprehend, it is said, constitutional administration by the representatives of the people who in England from the British Parliament and the Viceroy who in India acts as a representative of the King. But though the masses have enough intelligense to distinguish the Viceroy from the King, as a paid subordinate under the Crown, they have no knowledge of the wheels within wheels that from the whole constitutional machinery. With them it is a belief that the Viceroy obeys the fiats of the King, and their most enlightened estimate of his relationship with the Sovereign is that of a Vazier under and absolute monarch. On the other hand to expose the acts and administration of a Royal Viceroy to the uncharitable criticisms of educated people and a free Press, would constitute a serious political blunder, and affect the loyalty which educated classes have always evinced, like the great masses of the people, towards the person of the Sovereign.

SUCCESSFUL INDIAN BANKS.

The "Gujerati":—The first statutory meeting of the Shareholders of the Merchants' Bank of Bombay was held last week under the presidentship of Mr. Manmohandas Ramji. The establishment of a third Indian Bank in August last was a noteworthy event in the financial history of Bombay. The whole of its nominal capital of one crore was readily subscribed and the amount of deposits, which at the end of August stood at 44 lakhs, has increased to 71·60 lakhs during the space of six weeks. That is a good beginning and it is to be hoped that its success will continue to be steady and that its management will be free from the element of speculation, thus inspiring the public with a sense of confidence in its stability. But what we specially wish to notice is the very instructive and well-informed speech delivered by Mr. Manmohandas. As was pointed out by him, there are in the country 14 Indian Banks and 10 Foreign Exchange Banks besides the three Presidency Banks. The former have a capital of about 5 crores, whilst the Exchange Banks with their head offices in London and elsewhere have a capital of 16 million pounds. But how much of this capital is employed in India is not known. The Presidency Banks have an accumulated reserve of about 3 1-2 crores of rupees, 3 crores of public deposits and 30 crores of private deposits, whilst the Indian Banks have deposits amounting to 12 crores. Thus the total deposits come to 45 crores. The deposits in India of the foreign exchange banks amount to 18 crores. The grand total of deposits, therefore, is 63 crores. These figures speak for themselves. But when regard is had to the fact that the volume of foreign and home trade is expanding, it will be seen that there is ample scope of usefulness for well-managed banks, with ramifications at least in important districts. The people at large have no access to these city banks and small traders and merchants, petty artisans and other classes have to resort to Marwadis or other sowkars who charge exorbitant rates of interest. Is it possible to offer them adequate banking facilities?

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE VICEROY.

The "Rast Goftar":—The refusal of the Bombay Government to comply with the request of the Mahomedans to present a separate address of welcome to the Viceroy in the name of the community has caused it some disappointment. We do not believe that the permission was withheld with some deep ulterior motives such as those which the Moslem leaders claim to have discovered for themselves. If every community should likewise insist upon a separate welcome to the Viceroy even the most sympathetic ruler would demur to such a procedure. As the recipient of the address is expected to make a formal reply the undertaking would be little short of a terrible infliction at speech-making. We can understand the feelings of the community that should seek an outlet for the expression of its grateful acknowledgment for boons received. And the Mahomedan leaders considered this a handy opportunity to lavish praises on the Viceroy and were naturally irritated when the necessary permission was not granted. But the way in which the Moslem League has recorded its sense of displeasure through its chairman, Mr. Rafiudin Ahmed, was the most indiscreet course that it could have been advised to adopt. The open insinuation depicting the Bombay Government as the tool of Congress leaders was an unbecoming and gratuitous insult to the ruling chief of this Presidency. Such tactics may succeed for a while in drawing to the Mahomedans the support of the bete-noirs of the Congress party, but its ultimate effect would be disastrous to their communal interest. It will alienate from them the sympathy of those to whom they are deeply indebted for their present political status, and whose good will they must enlist to their side if their aspirations at progress are in ever so small a measure to be realised. The hysterical protestations from the League are not calculated to assign it a high place in public esteem as a body entitled to a respectable hearing to its representations on public matters. A few more exhibitions of this character,—and the prestige of the League would be irretrievably damaged.

The "Indian Spectator":—It seems that H. E. the Viceroy will have no time to receive a separate address from the Muhammadans of Bombay during his visit to this city. If it was their intention to introduce controversial politics into the address and draw the Viceroy out into a pronouncement which might have given a fresh kick to the ball of political controversy the refusal to spare time for the ceremony of personally listening to views which are sufficiently well known seems to be in accordance with the wise policy which His Excellency has, as far as possible, consistently followed ever since he came to India. He entered upon his high and responsible duties with the fixed determination of allaying discontent and agitation, and to do or encourage nothing that might promote or give a longer lease to agitation. He administered a dignified rebuke to the Hindu Sabha of the Punjab for having introduced into its address a complaint against the alleged partial treatment of Muhammadan claims. The reply given to local Muhammadans follows the same prudent policy, apart from the question of time.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 30th October.

463.—Detail for the week ending 6th Proximo.

Monday 1st Proximo.—Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 3 30 p.m.

Wednesday 3rd Proximo.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform, Forage Caps.

Subject. Company Drill and Fire Discipline. Sections 59 to 74 Part II, Infantry Training 1905.

Friday 5th Proximo—All Recruits of the Current Season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

469. Cadet Coys. Detail for the ensuing month.

Parades.—"H" Coy on Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

"F" Coy. Parade on Tuesday at 3-45 p.m. and Thursday on Maidan at 4 p.m.

"K" Coy on Mondays at 3-50 p.m. on Thursdays on Maidan at 4 p.m.

"L" Coy on Tuesdays at 5 p.m. and Thursdays at 8 a.m.

"G" Coy on mondays at 3-45 p.m. and Thursdays on maidan at 4 p.m.

470.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on the following days.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a.m.

Monday 1st, Tuesday 2nd, Wednesday 3rd, Thursday 4th, Friday 5th and Saturday 6th.

471.—Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No. 6166 Vol. E C D'Silva, "D" Coy. from 25th October 1909 to 31st March 1910.

472.—Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Company:—

No 6791 Vol E L Handy.
No 6792 Vol C E Cumberland.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 30th October.

The Squadron will parade at Church Gate Station on Tuesday morning next, the 2nd Proximo at 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdg., Bo. L. Horse.

WITH reference to a report of the suicide of a niece of the Pope, a Rome correspondent states that a girl name Sarto recently killed herself in Lombardy, but it is absolutely false that she was a niece, or indeed any relation of the Pope.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Oct 11.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major-Gen C T E Metcalfe, C B to command a division vice Lieut-Gen L W Parsons, C B Oct 1; Col temporary Brig-Gen L E Kiggel C B from charge of Administration, Scottish Command, to be director of Staff duties at Headquarters, retaining the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed, vice Major-Gen Sir D Haig, K C V O C B appointed Chief of the Staff in India Oct 7; Col W E Fairholme C M G M V O to be a military attach, vice Major H C Lewthar, M V O D S O Scots Guards, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Oct 1.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys)—Lieut P R Laurie to be adjutant, vice Capt W Long, D S O Oct 11.

5th Royal Irish Lancers—Lieut J L Wordsworth is seconded for service on the Staff Aug 1. Supernumerary Lieut V de V M Vallance is restored to the Establishment, vice J L Wordsworth Sept 20.

8th King's Royal Irish Hussars—Second Lieut T K Robson resigns his commission Oct 13.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Lieut Col and Brevet W L H Paget, M V O, on completion of five years service as a regimental lieutenant colonel, is placed on the Half pay List Oct 10. Lieut col J H V Crowe is seconded for service under the Canadian Government Sept 23. The undermentioned majors to be lieutenant-colonels:—E R H J Cloete, vice J H V Crowe Sept 23; W A Macbean, vice W E Fair-holme, C M G, M V O, promoted Oct 1; C C Owen vice W L H Paget, M V O Oct 10. The promotion to the rank of major of the undermentioned captains is antedated as follows:—Brevet Major J H W Johnstone, vice E R H J Cloete Sept 23; N E Tilney, vice H M Barnes, retired Sept 25; W E Ellershaw, vice W A Macbean, J Byron vice W E Ellershaw, seconded C J R Swann, vice J Byron, seconded Oct 1; H E Garstin, vice W A Nicholson, retired L C L Oldfield vice H E Garstin seconded, Capt F W Mackenzie to be major, vice H B Hill, retired Oct 2; Capt P Sheppared D S O is seconded for service on the Staff Sept 10 The undermentioned supernumerary captains are restored to the Establishment:—H C S Clarke, vice P Sheppard, D S O Sept 17, the Hon G F Stanley, vice C J H Swann Oct 1. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—G M Ormerod, vice A E Wardrop promoted Aug 5; T C Sinclair, vice J H W Johnstone Sept 23; Capt A R B Cossart to be adjutant, vice D E Forman, promoted Sept 24.

Royal Garrison Art. Supernumerary Lieut Col and Brevet Col E F Nelson is restored to the Establishment, vice H A Inglis, placed on the Half-pay List Oct 12; Major L W P East, D S O is seconded or service on the Staff Sept 29.

Hong Kong-Singapore Batt. Subadar Lal Singh retires on retired pay Oct 13.

Infantry.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Supernumerary Lieut E V M Shelley is restored to the Establishment, vice C L N Newall, admitted to the Indian Army Sept 16.

The Bedfordshire Regt.—Qrmr-Sergt R J Barry to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Capt B Daly, retired Oct 13.

The Leicestershire Regt.—Lieut M K Wardle, from 4th batt the Durham Light Inf, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut R G Brett, resigned Oct 13.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Major E C Tidswell, D S O, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col J H Gideon, whose tenure of command has expired dated Sept 25, and to rank for seniority, without pay or allowances, from Nov 21, 1907.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Capt S H Thwaites resigns his commission Oct 13.

The Cameronians (Scottish Relief)—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col T T Macan, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List; Major L Combe to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col T T Macan Oct 10.

The Durham Light Inf.—Bombardier A J Clifton from Royal Field Art, to be second lieutenant, vice M C Coste, admitted to the Indian Army Oct 13.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Gentlemen Cadet A M Smith-Cumming, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice J MacA Craig, admitted to the Indian Army Oct 13.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Qrmr and Honorary Capt P Mackintosh is placed on retired pay Oct 12.

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Rev W E Bristow, M A, chaplain to the forces, fourth class, resigns his commission Oct 11.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss M L Cutfield to be staff nurse (provisional) Sept 25.

Memoranda.

Col A W Money, C B, on vacating his appointment as an assistant adjutant-general in India, is placed on the Half-pay List Sep 10; Col E E Carr, C B, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay. Lieut Col and Brevet Col R H Jennings, C S I Half-pay List, is placed on the Retired List with an Indian pension Oct 13. The undermentioned brevet colonels, Half-pay List, to be colonels:—W W Baker Sept 25; B B Russell Oct 1; W L H Paget M V O; T T Macan Oct 10; Brevet Col W E Fair-holme, O M G M V O from Royal Art to be colonels Oct 1. The undermentioned lieutenant-colonel, Indian Army, to be brevet colonels:—E Grey, Supply and Transport Corps; H L B Acton, Judge-Advocate-General's Dept Aug 11. Lieut-Col the Hon H W Addington, Royal Field Art, to be brevet colonel Oct 12. Lieut W H Whyte, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay Oct 13. Second Lieut H D Grimke-Drayton, the Lancashire Fusiliers, is granted the local rank of lieutenant while employed with the King's African Rifles Aug 18. The undermentioned quartermasters and honorary lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of captain:—C W Bamford, the Army Service Corps, C Spalding, the Army Service Corps, J J G Donnelly, the Army Service Corps, B E Pankinson the King's Own Scottish Borderers, W Fricker, the Northamptonshire Regt Oct 11.

Foreign Office, September 30.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint—Major Williiam Frederick Travers O'Connor, C I E, to be His Majesty's Consul for the Districts of Seistan and Kain.

Admiralty, 12th October.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 29th June, 1895—Lieutentans Walter Henry Calthrop Calthrop has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander. Dated 16th September.

Admiralty, 14th October.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 11th August, 1903—

Surgeon Fernand Louis Joseph Marie de Verteuil, M D, has this day been allowed to withdraw from the Royal Navy with a gratuity.

War Office, Whitehall, 15th October.

Regular Forces,
Commands and Staff.

Colonel Walter C Savile, D S O, from the Half-pay List, to be an Assistant Director at Head-Quarters, vice Brevet Colonel E F Nelson, Royal Artillery whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dated 12th October.

Major Reginald W R Barnes, D S O, 17th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers, to be Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to General Sir H M L Rundle, K C B, K C M G, D S O, Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Malta Dated 6th October.

Captain Hugh N R Cowie, D S O, The Dorsetshire Regiment, from Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General in South Africa, to be a Staff Captain at Head-Quarters Dated 21st June.

Captain Alexander G Stevenson, D S O, Royal Engineers, to be Inspector of Iron Structures at Head-Quarters, vice Major T H Cochrane, M V O, Royal Engineers Dated 1st October.

Establishments.

Royal Military Academy, Captain Henry C Whinfield the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, Class B Dated 7th October.

Cavalry.

1st Life Guards, Second Lieutenant The Honourable Eversard H Wyndham to be Lieutentant vice W G M, Earl of Gifford, resigned Dated 22nd September.

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Thomas V T Thacker, an Adjutant of Yeomanry, to be Captain under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 Dated 6th September.

4th (Royal Irish) Dagoon Guards, Captain Henry E Gurney is seconded for service under the provisions of Article 74 (f), Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 10th October.

Lieutenant Charles B Hornby to be Captain, vice H E Gurney Dated 10th October.

Second Lieutenant Robert C A F Molyneux to be Lieutenant, vice C B Hornby Dated 10th October.

10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars—Cap Frank S Rose is seconded for service under the provisions of Article 74 (i), Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 Dated 15th August.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, Captain Arthur B Lawson is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 16th September.

Charles H Donovan, vice L J Torrie, admitted to the Indian Army Dated 20th September.

Alexandra, Princes of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), Lieutenant Robert B Corser is seconded for service under the Colonial Office, Dated 25th September.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James H Gideon, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, retires on retired pay. Dated 25th September.

The South Wales Borderers, Major Charles A R Scott is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List, on account of ill-health. Dated 26th September.

Captain Franklin M. Gillespie to be Major vice C A R Scott Dated 26th September.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Quartermaster and Honorary Captain William H. Taylor retires on retired pay. Dated 16th October.

The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, Captain Horold W Cobb to be Major, vice Brevet Colonel F J De Gex, promoted into The Bedfordshire regiment. Dated 16th October.

The Royal Sussex Regiment, Lieutenant Rowland E Paget resigns his Commission. Dated 16th October.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, Captain Vernon G W Kell, retires on retired pay. Dated 16th October.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Lieutenant Francis H Brooke resigns his Commission. Dated 16th October.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Cecil H Kirwan to be Lieutenant vice M H Beattie, admitted to the Indian Army. Dated 15th July.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regiment Lieutenant Harry V R Hodson is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Dated 25th September.

Second Lieutenant Alexander F A Hooper to be Lieutenant, vice H V R Hodson. Dated 25th September.

The York and Lancaster Regiment, Second Lieutenant Charles B A Jackson to be Lieutenant, vice H P Steel, admitted to the Indian Army Dated 19 September.

The Queen's Own (Cameron Highlanders, Second Lieutenant Kenneth F Meiklejohn to be Lieutenant, vice A H Mackintosh, seconded Dated 13th September.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment Royal Canadians, Second Lieutenant Derek C H Richardson to be Lieutenant vice G C L Fergusen admitted to the Indian Army, Dated 18th September.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain William Howes is placed on retired pay. Dated 14th October.

Sergeant-Major William Kelly to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Captain W Howes. Dated 16th October.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own). Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Lewis L Nicol, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 15th October.

Major Henry C Petre to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice Brevet Col. L L Nicol. Dated 15th October.

Memoranda.

Colonel Thomas L N Morland, C B, D S O, on completion of his period of service as Inspector General of the West African Frontier Force, is placed on the Half pay List. Dated 1st September.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Oct. 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major T Stodart, I M S, B	Major E St A Wake, I A
Mr V Connolly, B Gov	Major A Miller, I M S
Mr J T Marten, B Gov	Major A C de L Joly de Lotbimere, R E
Mr W H H Vincent, B Gov	Major A C M Waterfield, M V O, 11 K E O Lrs
Mr C Goodall, B	Major B E A Hamilton, I A
Mr E S Strong, B	Capt E A Tandy, R E
Mr H J Oliphant, B	Lieut G H W Mortimer, 10 Jats
Mr A E Scroope, B	
Mr C E Ross, M	
Lieut Col G B Crawley, I A	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut Col A R S Anderson, I M S, B, 6 weeks on M C	Miss A E Brooke, Bo, 3 mo M C
Major P Carr White, B, 5 mo	Col M T Shewen, I A, 6 mo
Mr G F S Christie, B Cov, 2 mo M C	Major J Talbot, 37 Lrs, 2 mo
Mr F P Rennie, B Cov, 1 mo M C	Major W S Fraser, 19 Lrs 3 mo M C
Mr V Connolly, B Cov, 3 mo 4 days	Capt D E Robertson, 11 Lrs, 2 mo
Mr L H Turner, B Cov, 3 days	Capt A H Buist, Guieds, 4 mo
Mr E E P Rose, B Cov, 3 weeks	Capt St J E Montagu, Adjt, ssam B R Vol R, to 8 mo M C
Mr C M George, B, 3 mo M C	Capt W J Collinson, I M S, 6 mo M
Mr F C Glass, 6 mo M C	Lieut J R L Heyland, 9 G R, 4 mo
Lieut Col W B Browning, I M S, M, 6 mo M C	Lieut R B Spence, 98 Berar Inf, M C
Capt F F Elwes, I M S M, 13 days	Lieut R B M Wood, 7 G R, 3 mo M C
Mr C J M Blake, M 6 weeks	Lieut F A G Roughton, 118 Inf, 3 mo M C
Mr A L M Wood, Bo Cov, 1 week	Lieut J M H Mackenzie 57 R (F F), 3 mo M C,
Hon Mr L P Russell, Bo, 3 mo M C	Second Lieut P Johnston-Saint, Unattached List, to date of arrival
Mr L M Bose, Bo, 2 mo	Engineer J S Page, R I M, 6 mo M C
Mr John Stevens, Bo, 3 mo M C	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut Col E Inglis, I A B	Mr H G Clinch, M
Major J Entrican, I M S, B	Mr J W O Van Millingen, Bo
Mr J H R Fraser, B Cov	Capt C E Bateman Champain, 5 G R
Mr B C Allen, B Cov	Capt T Y Macey, I Misc List
Mr H L Holman Hunt, B	Lieut G V Lindsell, I A
Mr C H Brakspear, B	
Miss A E Stoker, B	

CONSTIPATION.
A RELIABLE AND LASTING CURE.

Constipation means that there is not a regular and sufficient action of the bowels. It is a very dangerous disorder because it prevents the body's waste from leaving the system and this waste soon turns to poison. This is how many fatal diseases begin; and it is always wise to keep a box of Doan's Dinner Pills handy, and to take a dose whenever a day passes without a motion of the bowels. Doan's Dinner Pills restore to the muscles of the bowels their natural power of discharging the decaying waste matter which would otherwise cause disease. They soften the mass of waste, and so prevent discomfort and pain in passing. This medicine is prepared from pure vegetable extracts, which tone up the whole digestive system, restoring a regular and natural action to the stomach, liver and bowels, and stimulating the flow of the digestive fluids, so that perfect digestion is assured.

"At the birth of my first child," says Mrs. Thorkildsen, of 13, Nile Row, Poole, England, "I had to go under chloroform, as I never seemed to have completely got over the effects of the anaesthetic, for I have suffered ever since from serious stomach troubles and constipation.

"Parts of my body always seemed numbed; there was no feeling whatever in my legs. For days and days I would have fearful headaches, and the cruel throbbing used to make me cry out. Sometimes it came over all dark before my eyes. When I went upstairs quickly my heart throbbed, and I perspired freely.

"I have suffered terribly from constipation, and more than once I have been costive for a whole fortnight. Only a few days ago I had an attack which left me almost dead.

"I am very pleased to tell you that Doan's Dinner Pills have relieved me wonderfully. They have restored a natural action to the bowels, and taken away that terrible numb feeling from the limbs. I cannot say enough for this splendid medicine."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0, or rom Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

The First Over-Channel Flight
(Baraques to Dover, July 25, 1909)

M. Bleriot's momentous achievement in flying from France to England in a heavier than air machine is destined to become a milestone in History.

Nerve Strain, Despondency, Exhaustion

All the world knows about the Great Channel Flight, but it is from M. Bleriot himself we learn how much his marvellous conquest of the air depended upon the nerve force and endurance created by Phosferine.

The great aviator confesses that the magnitude of his undertaking made him apprehensive and despondent, and only by re-inforcing his nerve power with Phosferine was he able to endure the great strain which resulted in such a brilliant triumph.

It is an established fact that the most brainy and daring men recognize success depends on man's *own* driving power—*nerve energy*, and M. Bleriot's tribute to the *energising* efficacy of Phosferine was preceded by that of his countryman, M. Farman, the famous aeroplanist, and thousands of distinguished people all over the

CROP PROSPECTS.

Prices Approaching Normal Rates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, OCTOBER 29.

Good grain prices which so long have been almost famine rates throughout India are at last coming down to something more nearly approaching normal conditions. Crop telegrams for past week, to-day published, show the substantial reduction of five seers per rupee in the price of Juar at Saugor, Central Provinces, at the same time the rates in some parts of the Deccan and Gujarat have come down below normal. Elsewhere throughout India a slow downward tendency continues but normal rates are still far below the prices that are available. Eastern Bengal reports that the damage to crops from the recent cyclone was slight except in the case of cotton and lac in the hills. The Bengal Government on the other hand are less confident. Their crop telegram reports damage all crops in Nuddea, Murshidabad, Jessore and Khulna, adding as follows: "Much damage was also done to winter paddy and to other standing crops in the region where the cyclone travelled. Unfavourable reports as to the present state of crops have been received from Murshidabad, Nadia, Jessore and Hooghly. There has been loss of life of both men and cattle in some places in Jessore and Khulna."

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 27th October:—

Slight rain during week Kanara, Kolhapur. Rain needed parts Karachi, Kanara, Deccan. Standing crops suffering insufficient moisture Upper Sind Frontier, Poona, slightly damaged parts Hyderabad, insects Larkana, Hyderabad, Nasik, Karnatak, Kolhapur and generally good elsewhere. Kharif harvest progressing everywhere. Rabi lands being prepared parts Sind, Gujarat, Mahi Kantha. Rabi sowing general. Cotton picking progressing Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Khandesh, Ahmednagar. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient except parts Deccan generally in good condition. Drinking water generally adequate. Irrigation water deficient Upper Sind Frontier, Nasik. Grain stocks sufficient. Prices fuller parts Gujarat, Deccan Bijapur, Belgaum, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 3 to 38, Konkan 2 to 32, Karnatak 6 to 24 per cent. less than normal, Gujarat 3 per cent. more than normal to 20 per cent. less and Deccan 15 per cent. more to 13 per cent. less.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

Irregularity Regarding Tenders.

SEVERE REPRIMAND FROM THE COMMISSIONER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
KARACHI, OCTOBER 29.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, Acting Commissioner in Sind, has sent a long letter to Mr. T. L. F. Beaumont, President, Karachi Municipality, requesting him to convey to the Managing Committee of the Municipality an expression of his strong disapproval of their very improper conduct in admitting and accepting from the representative of Messrs. Macdonald and Co. an entirely fresh tender for E. I. pipes, the rates of which have been so altered from the rates of the original tender as to make it the lowest local tender, this being a distinct breach of faith with other tenderers how submitted their tenders by the prescribed time, namely, 24 hours previously. The Commissioner regrets to observe that the President himself has been largely responsible for this unfortunate irregularity and considers that if the President had exercised ordinary care which was expected of him he could not have failed to notice the fact that the fresh tender which they were accepting was one altered, not only in respect to calculations but also in respect to rates. The concluding paragraph of the letter states:—"I hope I shall have no further occasion to express my strong disapproval of the behaviour of the Managing Committee or of the inability of the Corporation generally to deal with affairs which come before them for discussion, and I trust that it may never become necessary for me to have recourse to the powers of control and intervention which are vested in me by the Municipal Act."

DEATH OF A MUTINY VETERAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 29.

Another gap has been made in the band of Mutiny veterans by the death of Mr. Edwin Des Brosses whose remains were laid to rest on Wednesday in the Residency Cemetery. The coffin which was conveyed on a gun-carriage was escorted by pipes and bugles of the Highland Light Infantry and a firing party of the King's Own. The procession was joined at Baillie Guard gate by Colonel Mackyntre and other Military Officers. The funeral service was conducted by the Garrison Chaplain and at the close the pipes played the "Dead March." The deceased who was sixty-seven was Warrant Officer in the Medical Department and leaves a widow and family.

THE NUDDEA DACOITY.

Six Young Bengalis Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 29.

Six youths have been arrested in connection with the recent dacoity at Halsdbari Bazaar, Nuddia District. They are reported to have gone there from Calcutta; some of them are stated to be students and to be respectably connected.

THE GANJAM CYCLONE.

The Collector Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, OCTOBER 29.

The following further details of the recent cyclone come from Behrampore:—Chatrapore suffered more than Behrampore from the cyclone. The Collector's bungalow was unroofed and Mr. MacMichael, I.C.S., the Collector, was badly bruised on the temple. In Behrampore the number of houses that have collapsed or unroofed are over 500. Telegraphic communication is still suspended. Train service is all right to-day.

LIEUT. COLONEL BUTT.

To be P. M. O. Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 29.

Lieut. Colonel E. Butt, F.R.C.S.I., R.A.M.C., has left here to take up his new appointment as P. M. O., Calcutta. During the few months he has been in charge of our large station hospital there have only been three cases of enteric. One Sub-Hospital has been closed and only 31 cases are patients in hospital at the present time out of a garrison 4,000 troops. Colonel Butt's methods of improving sanitation are rigorous but decidedly effective and his theories having been put into thorough practice and have proved successful in all cases. Secunderabad's loss is decidedly Calcutta's gain, for this garrison, where the dread enteric has been so prevalent, was never in a better state of health.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, OCTOBER 29.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. O. Hughes, Assistant Political Agent at Makrani is vested with the powers of a Court of Sessions for the trial of Fazal Ali, charged with murder.

Captain L. B. H. Haworth has eighteen months leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following postings as Cantonment Magistrates are notified:—Major R. L. Morris to the Central Provinces; Major R. R. Vaughan to Bengal; Captain G. N. L. Labertouche to be Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Punjab.

Major W. C. S. Prince, Indian Army, has three months' extension of leave.

The following promotions are notified:—

Indian Army Captains to be Majors:—Madden, 17th Infantry; Mitchell, 124th Baluchistan Infantry.

Captain T. H. Delany, I.M.S., to be Major.

Assistant Surgeon G. S. Jennings and G. F. Andeen receive a step of promotion each.

The following warrant officers receive a step of promotion each:—W. Kent, J. Ballin, A Gilbert, G. Cheesman, W. H. A. Cooper, H. W. Innes, J. D. Mathew, G. H. Ricketts, F. W. Slade, J. Hunter, L. Lee, S. Cocksedge, and H. M. C. Garths Quigley.

The following warrant officers are transferred to the Pension establishment:—A Brand and R. Abel.

The following retirements are notified:—Colonel C. Hogge, Brevet Colonel J. W. Hogge, Lieutenant-Colonel M. James, and Major H. E. Cotterill and Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Brown, I. M. S.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. V. Monro has been appointed Conservator of Forests, Punjab and North West Frontier Provinces.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Restrictions are notified upon the movement of Mysore pilgrims to the coming Kartigai festival at Tiruvannamalai, Travancore, as a sanitary precaution.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. D. Chanter from leave is posted to the office of Examiner, P. W. D. Accounts, Burma.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain A. G. Murray has one year's leave.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. G. Tomkins is to be Superintendent of the Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department. Mr. N. Vijyaraghavan is to revert to the Finance Department.

The new rules for the testing of Petroleum, to be taken into consideration after first January next, are published.

SAD SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

Two Europeans Badly Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 29.

A serious shikar accident to Mr. Hurst Ray, Engineer of the Nedum Tea Company and Mr. Krummel of Calcutta is reported. It seems they were shooting near Bagrakote, Bengal Doars Railway in the dusk and stumbled against a trap-gun they had set over a kil in the jungle. The trap went off and hit both the men who have been brought to Calcutta by the Manager of Washabarri Tea State. Both are badly hurt and it is feared Mr. Ray may loose his leg.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, OCTOBER 29.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the estimate for providing ten "J" class locomotive engines on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in replacement of ten "U" class locomotive engines: also for providing the following rolling stock on the Assam Bengal Railway during 1910-11, namely, ten third-class bogies, six passenger brake-vans, four horse boxes and fifty high-sided wagons, also for converting the flag station at Killa Lafargarh, Southern Punjab Railway, into a permanent crossing station.

RAILWAY RETURN.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 2nd Oct. on 1,772·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.....	1,55,000	1,70,000	7,000	3,32,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	87	96	4	187
For previous 12 weeks of half year	21,57,109	21,18,323	78,400	43,54,034
Total for 13 week	23,12,109	22,88,525	85,400	46,86,034
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,50,578	2,21,155	8,775	3,80,208
Per mile of Ry..	85	124	5	214
Total to corresponding date..	22,40,487	22,84,095	87,233	46,11,815

Increase for the week .....Rs. 48,208
Do. to date.....Rs. 74,219

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

INDIAN NEWS AND NOTES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.]

RAILWAY NEWS.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 29.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and guaranteed Railways, from 1st April to 16th October 1909, show a gain of Rs. 1,13,31,836 compared with the corresponding figures for 1908 and are less than those of 1907 by Rs. 69,84,916.

The Railway Board have accorded sanction to estimates of the cost of providing the following rolling stock on the Assam Bengal Railway during 1910-11 namely, Third Class boggies, 6 passenger brake vans, 4 horse boxes and 50 high sided wagons.

Sanction has been accorded to an estimate, for the conversion of the flag station at Killa Lafargarh on the Southern Punjab Railway into a permanent crossing station.

Mr. Holmes, Deputy Traffic Superintendent, is on return from leave appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway and Messrs. Murray and Taylor, Officiating Traffic Superintendedt and Deputy Traffic Superintendent are reverted to Deputy Traffic Superintendent and District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway respectively. Major Kincaid, R. E., on return from leave is posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway as Deputy Traffic Superintendent. Mr. Ritchie Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent vice Mr. Williams on privilege leave.

The Railway Board have accorded sanction to an estimate of the cost of providing ten "J" class locomotive engines on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, in replacement of ten "U" class locomotive engines.

HEAVY STORM IN THE ANDAMAN SEA.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 29.

Another storm appeared in the Andaman Sea on the 22nd, and moving across the Bay struck Gopalpur on the evening of the 26th. The rainfall given by it was comparatively insignificant in amount, and occurred chiefly in the Bay Islands and Burma. The storm caused some rain in Orissa and heavy rain probably occurred in the neighbourhood of Gopalpur, but owing to the storm telegraphic communication was interrupted with that station and no information has as yet been received.

RAINFALL.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 29.

A few falls of rain were reported from the south-east of the Central Provinces and the extreme south of the Peninsula and in Kashmir light precipitation occurred.

The rainfall of the week was above the average in the Bay Island, Burma and Orissa.

The seasonal rainfall (from 30th April to date) is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Bengal proper, Rajputana, the East and North Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and South-East Madras and 20 per cent. or more in defect in the Central Provinces, Central India and Baluchistan. The only important change introduced by the last week's rainfall is a considerable decrease in the excess, shown a week ago in South-East Madras.

MOTOR TRAM-CARS FOR KARACHI.

KARACHI, OCTOBER 29.

Experimental trials under a home expert will shortly be conducted here in propelling a tram-car of large size by petrol motor, the mechanism (a new British valveless patent of some five to seven horse power specially compact) fitting centrally within the car. Trials may safely be predicted to result in the replacement of the present horse traction on the Karachi tram-lines by up-to-date motor mechanism. Such an innovation, doubling or trebling the seating capacity of the cars, and increasing the running speed while minimizing the working cost, will effect a revolution in the system both as regards public convenience and the prospects of the Tramway Company's shareholders. The tram-lines already extend from the Keamari landing stage to the Karachi Camp and powers were lately acquired after years of opposition to continue the service through the Cantonment Railway station adjoining the race-course. As the cars invariably run crowded already the chief factor in the present small dividends paid to the shareholders is doubtless wear and tear of horse flesh.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 29.

The following notification has been issued in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act 1885 (XIII of 1885 "The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the parsment of Commerce and Industry No. 6975-137 (Telegraphs dated the 16th September 1909. Rule 32 for clauses (11) and (12) substitute the following (2) the fee for the registration of an abbreviated address which should be paid to the officer in charge of Telegraph Office at which registration is effected is Rs. 10 yearly or Rs. 5 half yearly, payable in advance. When however a number of abbreviared addresses are registered by a single firm either at the same Telegraph office or a different Telegraph office the fee for registration is for the first ten addresses Rs. 10 each; for the second ten abbreviated addresses Rs. 5 each; for each subsequent abbreviated address Re. 1.

(12) An additional fee equal to half the registration fee is charged for every change of the word selected or for every transfer to another telegraph office within the period of registration, but not for change of residence within the delivery limits of the registering office, or for change of name or title of firm or person so long as the identity is the same (see conditions) and if it is not a case of transfer from one firm to another. If it is a case of such transfer the full fees are charged.

MR. MACDONALD AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, OCTOBER 29.

Mr. A. Chaudhari and a party lunched to-day with Mr. Dharamdas Suri and then visited the D. A. V. College and School, The Indian Association will give a tea party this evening to meet Mr. Ramsay Macdonald M. P. and Mr. Chaudhari. Mr. Macdonald will also meet the members of the Congress Reception Commitee at the Hon'ble Mr. Harkishenlal's residence in the evening and will dine with the Hon'ble Mahomed Shafi.

THE CYCLONE.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 29.

Both the intermediate and steamer service between Chandpur and Goalundo which was disorganised by the last week's cyclone have now been resumed. The Express service of steamers between Narainganj and Goalundo is to be resumed next week.

CALCUTTA CRICKET.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 29.

The cricket season is just being ushered in Calcutta, most of the clubs taking advantage of holidays to play their first matches. Pitches are on the sticky side after the rains, and do not favour tall scoring. Several matches were played yesterday, in which well known teams in Calcutta took part.

VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 29.

The Madras Government have sanctioned Rs. 50,000 as a grant in aid to the Victoria Technical Institute. The Council of the Institute applied for the grant a few months back, pointing that out their funds had been exhausted in erecting the Victoria Memorial Hall.

THE GANJAM CYCLONE.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 29.

In the cyclone in Ganjam, Chatrapur, the headquarters of the district, has suffered even more than Berhampur. The Collector's bungalow was unroofed and Mr. M. MacMichael, the Collector, was badly bruised on the temple. In Berhampur the number of houses that have collapsed or been unroofed is over 500. Telegraphic communicate to the north is still suspended. Train service is all right to-day.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY IN MYBORE.

BANGALORE, October 29.

Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Madras, Lady Lawley, and the two Misses Lawley will arrive in Bangalore from Mysore by special train to-morrow evening and stays at the Residency for two days.

HYDERABAD ARBITRATION.

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 29.

A commission has been arranged at Hyderabad to undertake the arbitrament of certain long outstanding claims, and counter-claims, between the Nizam and the Sultan of Shehr and Mekalla in Southern Arabia. The parties will each be represented by one representative, but for President it has been felt desirable to apply for the services of a British officer of standing, and the position has been offered to Mr. Justice Griffin of Allahabad High Court and the investigation will commence as as soon as possible. It is probable that Mr. Justice Griffin will leave for Hyderabad at an early date. The inquiry is expected to last about three months.

CROP PROSPECTS.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 29.

According to latest telegrams the agricultural prospects continue satisfactory, but the outturn of the winter crops will depend on the early winter rains. Recent cyclonic storms have done considerable damage in Bengal and Eastern Bengal and crops are being also damaged by insects in the United Provinces and the Punjab. The prices are falling in all provinces. Malarial fever is reported from North-West Frontier; otherwise the public health is good.

MR. H. BABHA.

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 29.

Mr. H. Babha, Inspector General of Education, who retires from 1st proximo, it is rumoured, intends accepting a place under the Kashmir Durbar.

THE PAN-ANGLICAN OFFERING.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 29.

The Lord Bishop of Madras left for Allahabad yesterday in connection with the distribution of the Pan-Anglican offering for India for which a conference of Bishop is to be held there. His Lordship returns to Madras early in December after a tour in the Deccan.

TIRAVANNAMALAI PILGRIMAGE STOPPED.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 29.

It is notified under the Epidemic Disease Act that no railway tickets shall be sold to intending pilgrims to proceed to Kartigai festival at Tiravannamalai from 12th to 26th November owing to an apprehended outbreak of plague.

AGA KHAN'S BIRTHDAY.

RANGOON, OCTOBER 29.

The Mahomedan Khoja communities of Rangoon propose celebrating the birthday of H. H. the Aga Khan on a grand scale, four days from the 8th to 12th November being devoted for festivities. The Aga Khan is expected to visit Rangoon on the occasion of the Mahomedan Conference in December.

UNDESIRABLE CHINESE DEPORTED FROM BURMA.

RANGOON, OCTOBER 29.

The Government has passed orders for the deportation of certain undesirable members of the Chinese community of Rangoon. Two of these undesirables, Gwa Li and Ng O Gu, who are said to have been concerned in the recent faction fights Ho of Sain and King Taik societies were, on 19th instant, given 15 days in which to leave Rangoon and Burma, failing which they would be arrested and deported. The two memorialised Government against the order of expulsion, but their memorials were refused. The period for leaving Burma expires on November 2nd.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)
HYDERABAD, OCTOBER 21.

THE Ramzan Eed Durbar, which has not been held as yet by the Nizam, is eagerly looked forward to by aspirants to titles. Every second man one meets in Hyderabad is a Nawab, a Bajah, or a Rai Bahadur, and a legion more may at any time spring into existence—in fact, a community of nobles would be of interest. But it is interesting that among the hereditary nobles of royal descent, Nawabs Moinuddin Khan, Walliuddin Khan, and Lathfuddin Khan, who are related to His Highness by close ties of consanguinity, are to receive one or other of the many family titles that belonged to their progenitors. It is said that the first will be ennobled as Nawab Bashir-ud-Daula, the second as Nawab Ekvat-ud-Daula, and the third as Shums-ud-Daula. The fact may bear repetition that the father of Nawab Moinuddin Khan and the grandfather of Nawab Luthfuddin Khan were the only nobles of the State who have held the unique title of "Jah," by which the Nizams alone were distinguished.

His Lordship Dr. P. Vismara, who was recently consecrated at Rome as Bishop of Hyderabad in succession to Dr. P. Vigano, who has been transferred as Superior of the Seminary for Foreign Missions in Lombardy, is expected to return to Hyderabad about a week before Christmas. If so he will celebrate on Christmas Eve the Midnight Pontifical High Mass at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Chudderghaut.

Last Saturday two brothers were accidentally drowned in a well near the Infantry Lines in Secunderabad, not far from the Railway Station. It would appear that the younger of the lads went down the well to wash his hands and overbalancing himself fell into the water. The elder boy seeing the danger his brother was in, went to the rescue with the unfortunate result aforesaid. The bodies were recovered and delivered to the grief-stricken parents. The next day a stalwart young man employed in the Naraingunda Star Distillery accidentally came by his death. While working near a pipe, a volume of gas rose up right into his face and taking fright he ran blindly into a vat containing boiling hot water. He was immediately extricated, but was found to be unconscious and seriously scalded. He was taken to the Residency Hospital for treatment and died the following day.

When the Hon'ble Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, the Resident, recently paid a visit to St. Ann's Convent at Secunderabad, he evinced much interest in inspecting every part of the different buildings and the new infirmary attached to them, with all of which he expressed himself pleased. He made minute inquiries about the strength of the Convent, the subjects taught, and other cognate matters, which he found very satisfactory; but he was surprised when told that this Convent was not receiving a grant-in aid from the Nizam's Government. Considering the usefulness of the institution and the splendid results it has shown year after year, thought it deserved a substantial grant. I may add that this is the opinion expressed by very many highly-placed gentlemen. But the marvel is that while worthless institutions comparatively are patronised by Government, repeated applications for a grant to St. Ann's Convent have been most courteously received, but have continued to remain under consideration, thus suggesting the practical shelving of the whole question. Last year certain allotments were made in the Educational Budget in favour of St. Ann's Convent and for the Girls' Boarding School (European) in Belarum. But whether those proposals were actually knocked on the head by some enthusiastic educational economist, on whatever the cause, nothing has resulted in favour of so good a cause. This is a matter that I would earnestly commend to the benign consideration of the Nizam's Government and specially to that of its Finance Minister.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, OCTOBER 29.

Colonel F. B. Maclean, British Service, has been appointed Principal Medical Officer, Meerut Division, vice Colonel Lloyd vacated.

Captain A. D. White, I. M. S. has been appointed Specialist in Advanced Operative Surgery, for Lucknow Division.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it prodnces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW MOTORING BONNETS OF PURPLE OILSKIN.

The very mention of oil-silk brings with it memories of nursery accidents or first-aid-surgery, according to the extent of one's experience. To connect it with millinery or dress however, seems to require a stretch of the imagination and a measure of faith which only ocular evidence can justify, and the news that it has been included among the motorist's headgear and has proved a very welcome addition to the new materials is likely to be received says a London correspondent with more than a grain of salt.

"CAP" OF CHIFFON POWDERED WITH VIOLETS.

As a matter of fact, the motoring bonnets fashioned of oil-silk are not only eminently practicable, but they are decidedly attractive as well. The style of the old-fashioned coal-scuttle, minus the deep brim, which is so popular at present, is chosen as the basis, while the silk is drawn and gathered closely over the back portion of the crown, the front being kept perfectly plain. One of the prettiest of these bonnets was designed in a rich shade of "purple plum," while the under-brim was softened with a gathered cap of printad chiffon in a creamy shade powdered with violets and edged with a tiny frill of lace. Bonnets for the motorist are, in fact, becoming daintier and more attractive every day, and the short period during which the automobile was in the early stages of its popularity, when every woman seemed to consider it necessary to disguise herself so completely in her motoring attire that her own dog would have passed her without recognition, is as completely forgotton as though it had never existed.

ADJUSTMENT OF THE BICORNE.

It is by no means a far cry from motoring millinery to hats for ordinary occasions, and the subject seems as inexhanstible as the Budget. The craze for the stiff rosette, composed of knife-kilted frills laid as flat as possible one above the other is one of the marked features of to-day, and a novelty consists in having the edges of these sewn with rows of coloured wooden beads or pearls, which give a touch of relief to a black hat without introducing an inordinate amount of colour. Chains of the same beads are often wreathed round the crown of the hat as well, this treatment being not infrequently meted out to the plain tricorne of felt or velvet. The bicorne, which has only two points, one on each side, is almost as popular as the tricorne, and quite as becoming to some women. It is, however, a little difficult to arrange with the present style of hair-dressing, as it requires to be tilted up a good deal more on the left side than on the right, the latter point almost hiding the ear, and its correct adjustment should be carefully learnt before a mirror and under the eyes of the modiste herself before it is despatched to its destination.

THE MASTER OF ELIBANK ON INDIA.

A meeting in support of the Budget was held on October 13, at St. Paul's Parochial Hall, Vassall Road, North Brixton, when the principal speaker was the Master of Elibank, M. P., the Under Secretary for India. Mr. J. H. Seaverns, M. P. presided.

The Master of Elibank said they lived in stirring times, when vituperation was the order of the day. But Radicals feared neither vituperation nor criticism. Indeed, they welcomed the criticism, knowing that they were on their trial at this movement, and he cared not when the day arrived to meet their constituents. The Liberals had a good record. In all departments, in the Home Office, the Local Government Board, the Board of Trade, there had been a tightening up of administration, a vigour, an alertness which had too long been absent under the late administration of the Conservatives.

The sign of the times was the new force which had sprung into existence as a result of thirty or forty years of education. No longer were foreign and colonial affairs conducted by a few great families or politicians, but the people themselves manifested an increasing interest in foreign affairs. That was a good thing, for in that was the only hope for the reduction of armaments. A Radical was at the Foreign Office and it could be declared that the prestige of this country had never stood so high abroad as it did to-day. With regard to the Colonial Office the settlement of the race difficulty in South Africa was the greatest monument to the success of Liberal management of colonial affairs. (Cheers.) By electing a Liberal Government as the late election the people had saved South Africa from becoming a second Ireland.

Alluding to Indian problems, he declared these to be formidable and complex, to be handled with caution and vigorous common sense. If ever there was a time when India demanded a Minister whose instincts would carry him far in favour of any legitimate national movement it was now, and happily in Lord Morley the country had such a Minister. It was fortunate for England and for India that the destinies of India were entrusted to such a life-long Radical. With this work he desired to associate Lord Minto, to whose loyal co-operation, help, and encouragement his Majesty's Government was much indebted. He was not blind to the fact that in a section of the native Press there was a desperate struggle to discredit the Government of India, and to magnify its shortcomings. From information which reached him he could give the assurance that the mass of the peoples of India remained unmoved by these revolutionary spirits. The Government was determined to use, peacefully, all the influence it possessed to shield their fellow subjects in India from the machinations of disloyal agitators, whether skulking on the Continent inciting assassination or the more noisy demagogues in India itself. The Government had been attacked in the "Times" for the policy of conciliation, but it was to be remembered that in India there were new spirits arising from Occidental ideas which the English, in fact, had inculcated. They must take this new spirit gently by the hand and lead it quietly, but nevertheless sincerely, into constitutional paths. The situation in India was distinctly better, owing mainly to recent reforms which Lord Morley had introduced.

The speaker, in conclusion, declared that when the Prime Minister, and not the House of Lords, decided that there was to be a general election, the problems to be put before the electors would be those of tariff reform, the Budget, and the House of Lords. With regard to the Budget, there was much sound and fury, but it did not hurt the Liberals. What a night there would be soon in the House of Lords. The great event was to take place next month, probably on Guy Fawkes's night. All the lame, the hat, and the blind would be brought up to attempt to destory the people's Budget. Yet the Budget was based on justice, equity, and fairness. It would be a fight, and he knew that the Radical Party was never in better heart, never in stronger vigour, never more determined to fight the battle to a finish than now. (Loud cheers.)

A resolution in support of the Budget was carried.

OUDH HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 29.

Four ties in the Oudh and Rohilkhand Hockey Tournament were played off at Shahjehanpur yesterday. The best match of the evening was between Lucknow Athletic Club and Shahjehanpur Town Hall, the donors of the Cup, and was won by the former by two goals to love. In the other ties Shahjehanpur Police beat Barabanki by two to nil. O. and R. Sports Club, Lucknow, defeated Shahjehanpur High School, by six to love, and Lucknow Volunteer Rifles defeated Hardoi Police by five to two.

COLONEL HAROLD BROWN, I.M.S., for many years Civil Surgeon of Alipore, retires from service.

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By David Lyall.

MR. TOVEY'S CHRISTMAS EVE,
By Tom Gallon.

NORTH FOR CHRISTMAS,
By John Strange Winter.

CHRISTMAS IN MANY LANDS,
By William Le Queux.

THREE AND A CHRISTMAS TREE,
By Justin McCarthy.

ON EARTH PEACE,
By the Queen of Roumania.

COLONEL BAIGENT,
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THE WANDERER,
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THE GREY LADY OF LAKESIDE,
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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCT. 30 1909.

MR. MACAULIFFE'S HISTORY OF THE SIKHS.

SINCE his retirement from the Punjab Civil Service at the commencement of the nineties Mr. Macauliffe has devoted himself to the 'magnum opus' which is now before us. In six volumes, issued by the Clarendon Press of Oxford, he narrates the history of the remarkable sect, now numbering a couple of millions, which dates from the period of Baber's rule, gives an English interpretation of their scriptures, a number of translations from the sacred writings of their Gurus. The Sikh belief is a form of monotheism, which under their later leaders expanded into a religious fanaticism comparable with the pious text of Cromwell's invincible Ironsides, and enabled them, after the disruption of the Mughal empire, to erect a kingdom of their own in the Punjab, which disappeared as a consequence of their collision with the British in the forties of last century. The founder of the sect, Baba Nanak, was a contemporary of Kabir, a famous religious reformer who flourished in Bengal, and there is no doubt that the creator of Sikhism derived some of his ideals from the teachings of the individual who has been canonised by both Hindus and Mahomedans, and whose poetry and writings take high rank in Oriental classic literature. Nanak's ambitions were of a purely religious order, and he certainly had no conception that the small band of disciples which he collected round him was destined to develop into one of the greatest of the military powers in India and to share with the successors of Shivaji the dominions now included in our Empire. But the martial characteristics of the Sikhs, which are so valuable an asset to ourselves, were developed by their adversities, for no other sect in Asia, except perhaps the Babis of Persia, have undergone so much persecution for their faith, and their survival in present day India is due to the military organisation introduced by their later Gurus which enabled them to emerge successful from the crusades of extirpation led by the Mahomedans, whose hatred of Sikhism and its doctrines reached its zenith under the bigoted son of Shah Jehan and his immediate successors. Thus we find the Moslem historians of these reigns referring to them as "a sect of infidels called Gurus, more commonly known as Sikhs, whose chief dresses as a *fakir* and resides near Lahore. From old times he has built temples in all the towns and populous places and has appointed one of his followers to preside in each of them as his deputy. When Aurangzebe got knowledge of those matters he ordered these deputy *gurus* to be removed and the temples to be pulled down." With the superlative phraseology in which these old historians were proficients, the Sikhs are labelled in their compositions as "unclean wretches ; accursed unbelievers who never shave their heads; worthless and evil dogs," while the Mullahs of the period were equally fertile in invectives against a sect which was neither Hindu nor Mahomedan and accepted proselytes from all castes.

We hear but little of Sikhism when Baber and Humayun controlled the destinies of India, but the tolerant Akbar, himself the inventor of a new religious creed, befriended their fourth Guru and gave him the land upon which the metropolis of their faith, Amritsar, now stands, enshrining the golden temple and its pool of immortality. Both the latter were created by Ram Dass, and the Sikhs whose number grew rapidly lived in peace with their Mahomedan and Hindu fellow subjects for at least a century after the evolution of the sect. But during the reign of Shah Jehan trouble arose between them and the Punjab representatives of the Emperor with the result that their fifth Guru, Arjun Mull, was made a prisoner and carried to Lahore, where he was tortured to death by order of the Moghal Governor. Incited by the son of the murdered Guru to avenge his death, the Sikhs broke into open rebellion against their Mahomedan oppressors. For a brief period they were successful, but were eventually driven out of the Punjab plains and forced to take refuge in the hill tracts, their sixth Guru dying in exile, but bequeathing to his followers the sacred duty of recovering Amritsar and its desecrated shrines. Their misfortunes transformed the Sikhs from a sect of peaceful reformers to a body of religious fanatics, constantly at war with their Moghal overlords and seeking to achieve an independence which they did not win until many years afterwards.

Under the bigoted Aurangzebe the struggle was continued with the most relentless ferocity on both sides, until their tenth and last Guru, after a series of defeats, the loss of all his Panjab possessions and the massacre of the majority of his followers fled to the Deccan with a small band of survivors. This Sikh hajira took place a few months after Aurangzebe's demise at Ahmadnagar, and Guru Govind Singh joined the forces of Bahadur Shah who was then proposing to contest the succession with his brother. But the knife of an Afghan assassin who was offended by the Guru's religious discourses ended his career at Nandoir, a town now included in the dominions of the Nizam. A shrine was afterwards erected to his memory there and to the present day there is a large community of Sikhs attached to it, for Guru Govind's burial place ranks next to Amritsar in the estimation of the sect, numbers of whom make periodical pilgrimages thither and have enriched it with valuable gifts of arms. During the reign of Bahadur Shah and his successors wars of extermination were waged against the Sikhs who had regained Amritsar, only to be evicted from it after each defeat and when the Afghan monarch, Ahmed Shah Durani, was returning from his successful raid to Delhi and the carnage of their forces at the second battle of Panipat, he turned aside to wreck and defile the holy places of the golden city. This was their last adversity in the second half of the eighteenth century, for by this period the Moghal empire had crumbled away, a considerable share of it having passed under the domination of the Marathas, while the Sikhs were left unmolested in the Punjab over which their influence was gradually consolidated. The ruined shrines of Amritsar were restored and the city again became the headquarters of a faith which had survived all efforts to extinguish it and to exterminate its believers. The exigencies of the times and the continuous fighting of the preceding century had led the Sikhs to group themselves into a series of Confederacies of *misls*, but with the advent of Ranjeet Singh a hundred years ago these leagues were gradually absorbed into one great kingdom under his rule, which lasted until the *Khalsa* determined, after his death, to try conclusions with the British power. The results of that decision are historical and we need not dilate upon them beyond remarking that they fulfilled the great chieftain's prophecy that all India was destined to pass under the sway of the people from the West, a prediction which had been uttered at a much earlier date by one of the Sikh Gurus whom Aurangzebe had captured and imprisoned. While recognising the impossibility of compressing four centuries of Sikh annals within the limits of a newspaper article our brief enumeration of some of the principal events in their wonderful history will, we hope, induce our readers to consult Mr. Macauliffe's volumes for themselves, for they are intensely interesting not only as records of the militant aspects of a great Indian sect, but they also reveal to us, for the first time, the whole structure of a religion which has aroused the most fanatical devotion of its disciples in the past, and still wins proselytes in the Punjab, where its followers are now the loyal subjects of a far greater Empire than that which existed when Nanak proclaimed his theocratic mission in the days of Baber.

FUTILE SHAKESPEARIAN RESEARCH.

MR. SIDNEY LEE, the eminent authority on the life of Shakespeare, writing some three years ago on the future of Shakespearian research, recommended a diligent and systematic search among records of the law courts of the time as a likely source which could reveal new facts about the great dramatist's life and career. Dr. C. W. Wallace, an American scholar, seems to have taken up this suggestion and has rummaged for the last two or three years among the dusty documents of the Elizabethan law courts for facts dear to the antiquary's heart. But the early instalment of his results, to which the *Times* has given so much importance, does not justify the high hopes that had been entertained in certain quarters of new light about to be thrown on the obscure points of the poet's life. The news of Dr. Wallace's researches was considered of importance enough to be wired to the Australian papers from whence it found its way last week to some of the Indian papers a little in advance of the mail, bringing the couple of articles in which the American scholar gave the fruit of his labours to the readers of the *Times*. But Reuter very wisely refrained from wiring the news to us at the time. When we saw the paragraph from the Australian papers copied last week, we did not see anything new in it ; and now that we have seen Dr. Wallace's articles themselves, this impression is confirmed. Dr. Wallace, briefly, claims to have "discovered" that Shakespeare had shares in the Globe and the Blackfriars Theatres, which brought him £600 a year. Well, Mr. Sidney Lee in his standard life of Shakespeare, said much the same thing more than ten years ago. In an elaborate discussion on the pecuniary position of the poet, Mr. Lee wrote in his book, published in 1898, "that Shakespeare in the later period of his life was earning above £600 a year in money of the period." Mr. Lee apportioned of this sum £500 a year coming from the Globe and only £100 from the Blackfriars. Dr. Wallace has found that both the theatres brought an equal sum of £300 each. For this little bit we are indebted to Dr. Wallace and we thank him for it. But it is not much, and certainly not worth all the fuss that has been made over it. Mr. Lee, in his very sensible letter to the leading paper on Dr. Wallace's "discovery," gently warns its readers about the supposed worth of the researches, and somewhat superfluously suggests that the American Doctor has exaggerated the results of his labours. With regard to the other point which Dr. Wallace claims to have made in his articles, namely that the site of the old Globe Theatre was not where it is now supposed to be, but is on the other side of Park street, it is still highly doubtful, and there are the strongest reasons for believing that the site now accepted by all is the real ground on which the Globe stood in Shakespeare's days, namely the site now occupied by Barclay's Brewery. Dr. Wallace's arguments are not first stated now, but they have been before the authorities for some years and have been thoroughly examined by competent antiquaries who have finally rejected them. A memorial tablet was raised in the very week the articles of Dr. Wallace appeared, and unveiled at Baerlay's Brewery by Sir Beerbohm Tree, who said that he and others had been inquiring into the arguments advanced by Dr. Wallace for a long time past, but were "more than ever convinced that the site of the tablet which had been decided upon was historically justified." Thus what is true in Dr. Wallace's discoveries is not new, and what is new in them is not true,—an altogether poor result so far for the learned Doctor's three years of tiresome work among the dusty documents of three hundred years ago. We hope that he may have some better results to show for his research in the future.

FINANCE OF PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL.

THE returns published in the papers at Home of the balance-sheets of the big professional Association Football clubs are interesting. They by no means favour the view of those kindly people who see no sport in professional football at all, and in a wide sweep class all the big clubs as financial speculations purely. There does not appear to be a lot of money to be made out of the game, except perhaps by the best class of players, and instead of directors exploiting players for the purpose of receiving dividends, they appear rather to run the clubs for the love of the thing, and the privilege of dipping their hands into their pockets. Of the sixty-one clubs playing in the three principal leagues last season, only eleven were able to pay dividends. The gross income of all these clubs was £471,032 ; of this £249,029, was paid to players and the whole of the dividends amounted merely to £1,869. In the first division of the league the players received rather less than half the gross income of the clubs, £107,000 out of nearly £225,000, in the second division they had a little more than half, £77,000 out of £147,000, and in the southern league nearly two-thirds, £64,000 out of £98,000. At the same time the dividends were divided as follows : First division £1,551 ; second division, £318 ; and Southern League, nil. Not a single Southern League club could pay a dividend and the majority of them worked at a loss. The Reading and Swindon clubs have been in existence for twelve years, and have never paid their shareholders a penny, while there are eight other younger clubs, whose balance-sheets betray the same dismal fact. Dismal it is, from the shareholders' point of view, but to the sportsman it is reassuring. It shows that professional football is not altogether so sordid a business as some people would have us imagine.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co's steamer "Salsette" from Europe were:—Sir Walter and Lady Hughes, Sir H. A. Farrington, Hon. M. G. Gourment, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. G. Trivedy, Mr. A. E. Gait, C. I. E., and Mrs. Gait, Col. Hon. H. W. Addington and H. H. the Rajah Kumar Shahpura.

THE Glanders and Farcy Act is made applicable to Berar.

THE Post Office Annual Report for last year will not be published until next week.

MR. H. S. L. POLAK, delegate to India from the Transvaal Indians, left for Rangoon on Thursday.

THE services of the Madras Government fisheries expert are lent to report upon the Sind Coast Oyster fisheries.

SIR WALTER C. HUGHES, Kt., C.I.E., who returned from leave yesterday resumed charge of the office of Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust.

THE Bishop of Madras accompanied by Mrs. Whitehead and his domestic chaplain left on Thursday night for Allahabad to attend the forthcoming conference of Bishops.

THE total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from the 1st April to the 16th October 1909 show a gain of one crore and thirteen lakhs compared with the corresponding figures for 1908 and are less than those of 1907 by eighty-nine lakhs.

THE Christmas number of the *Bombay Gazette*, as will be seen from the prospectus in our advertising columns, will be an unusually attractive issue, containing stories by many of the best known and most popular writers of the day.

THE foundation stone was laid on Thursday by Sir John Hewett at Meerut of the New General Hospital. His Honour referred to the public spirit of the citizen who had subscribed Rs. 77,000 towards the project and said the building when completed would bear comparison with any similar institution in Northern India.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer, asked the day before his engagements at Newcastle what he intended to say, answered—so at least it is reported—" I shall out-Limehouse Limehouse." And so he did, as you will have gathered from Reuter's brief telegrams. Altogether Mr. George made three speeches—one very long and the others rather long. The scene of the first of the orations was the Palace Theatre, where there was a packed audience—I do not use the word packed in the Irish sense—of 4,000 with Sir William Angus, a local celebrity and chairman of what used to be called the Caucus in the chair. Here are some of the orator's purple patches :—

What is the chief charge against the Budget by its opponents ? They say it is an attack on industry and an attack on property. I am going to demonstrate to you that it is neither. (Hear, hear.) It is very remarkable that since this " attack on industry was first promulgated in the House of Commons trade has improved. (Cheers.)

The only stock that has gone down badly—there has been a great slump in dukes. (Laughter and cheers.) They used to stand rather well in the market—(laughter)—especially in the Tory market, but the Tory Press has discovered that they are not real value. (Hear hear.) They have been making speeches ; recently one specially expensive duke made a speech, and all the Tory Press said, " Well, now really, is that the sort of thing we are spending £250,000 a year upon "—(laughter)—because a fully-equipped duke costs as much to keep up as a couple of Dreadnoughts—(laughter and cheers)—and they are just as great a terror—and they last longer. As long as they were contented to be mere idols—

At this point one of the anemic young men who represented the suffragettes—the dear ladies should select more muscular types—called out " as long as the women were content to be mere idols." He was unceremoniously chucked out and Mr. George proceeded :—

I was talking about dukes. (Laughter.) As long as they were content to be mere idols on their pedestals, preserving that kind of stately silence which becomes their rank and intelligence—(laughter)—all went well and the average British citizen rather looked up to them and said to himself, " Well, if the worst comes to the worst for this old country we have always got the dukes to fall back upon." (Laughter.) But then came the Budget, and they stepped off their perch. They have been scolding like omnibus drivers, purely because the Budget-cart has knocked a little of the gilt off their stage-coach. Well, we cannot put that back again. (Cheers.) Well now, that is the only property that has come down badly in the market and the rest has improved.

He next dealt with the charge that the Budget is an attack on property.

Well, now, why should Liberalism be supposed to be ready to attack property ? After all, they forget this—I lay it down as a proposition that most of the people who work hard for a living in this country belong to the Liberal Party. (Hear, hear.) I will say another thing, without offence, that most of the people who never work for a living at all belong to the Tory Party—(cheers)—and wherever you go across country you see men building up trade and business—some small, some great—by their industry, by their skill, by their energy, by their enterprise, not merely maintaining themselves and their families, but putting something by for the evil day. Hundreds of thousands of them—not all of them, I don't say that—but hundreds of thousands of them, belong to the Liberal Party.

There were two classes opposed to the Finance Bill, the Tariff Reformers who knew " that once this Budget is through there's an end to their designs, and the great landlords. The latter he described as the most powerful of the two. Why were the landlords so angry ? Because their taxes would grow.

Not merely are the riches of this country growing, but there are more rich people year by year. Wealth is getting better distributed, and when a man acquires wealth he wants not merely better house accommodation, but more elbow-room, more land for recreation as well as for adornment. And it is not merely the wealthiest section of the community—the working class are demanding better homes, too. (Hear, hear). They are not satisfied with the dull, grey street of the past. (A voice : "Walbottles," and laughter). They do not clamour for palaces, but they are tired of Walbottles. (Loud cheers).

Walbottle, I may mention in passing, is the name of the mining place at which some cottages owned by the Duke of Northumberland have recently been declared unfit for habitation. Mr. George continued :—

They are not satisfied with promises, merely that the housing problem will be settled for them on the "other side of the valley"—(cheers)—because they have observed that some of the people who insist most upon that are also people who choose the best sites "on this side of the valley." (Laughter and cheers). They are asking for more Sir, more light, more room, more verdure, more sunshine to recruit energies exhausted in toil—(cheers) —and they will get it. (Loud cheers). I believe this Budget will help them to get it. (Cheers).

But the chief objection was to valuation. Why did they dislike valuation ? He would tell them.

It goes to the very root of things in the land. (Cheers.) There has never been a public undertaking in this country—municipal, city, or industrial—there has never been an enterprise, a commercial one, but that the landlord has generally secured anything from four to forty times as much for the land as its agricultural price. When I was at the Board of Trade I saw a good deal of this. (Hear, hear.) I remember the cases that were brought to me of complaint from the trading community as to the oppressive character of the railway rates from every part of the country. From all kinds of businesses and undertakings there was a complaint that the heavy character of the railway rates was interfering with the success and the prosperity of that particular business. I had to go into it. I went into it very carefully in hundreds of these cases, and I found in the end that it was not the railway companies which were to blame. They had had to pay for every yard of land which they had used often fifty times its real value. (Cheers.)

Having referred in detail to cases in his own part of the Kingdom, of large sums paid to individuals as royalties for minerals, he proceeded :—

And when I come along and say to them, " Here gentlemen, you have escaped this quite long enough" —(loud cheers)—"it is your turn now. I want you to pay just 5 per cent. on that £10,000, only 5 per cent." they say to me, " You are a thief ; you are worse, you are an attorney—(laughter)—worst of all, you are a Welshman." (Loud laughter and cheers.) That always is the crowning epithet in their attack. Well, gentlemen, I don't apologise. I can't help it—(laughter)—and I don't mind telling you if I could I wouldn't. (Cheers.) I am proud of that little land amongst the hills—(cheers)—but there is one little thing I should like to say about it. Whenever they hurl my nationality at my head, I say to them, "You Unionists"—(great laughter and cheers)—"hypocrites"—(laughter)—"Pharisees." (Laughter.) (A Voice : " Whited sepulchres.") You know the people who, in every peroration—we know that because they have only got one—(laughter) —always talk about our being one kith and kin throughout the Empire, from the old man of Hoy in the North down to Van Diemen's Land in the South, and yet if any man dares to aspire to any position, if he does not belong to the particular nationality which they have dignified by choosing their parents from—(laughter)—well, they have no use for him. Well, they have got to stand a Welshman this time. (Lord cheers.)

He had given them some facts from the Welsh valley, but they might say to him "Our landlords are not like that." Cries of "Worse."

"I thought from your patience that they must have been angels. (Laughter.) I see you have got just the same sort. Well, you may say to us. "Why do you stand them ?" Because you forced us to ; we would have got rid of this thing long ago. When a Celt has a nail in his boot he takes it out, but you have been marching on with the sore—have it out. (Cheers.)

He next referred at some length to the demand of a landowner in a certain district in Yorkshire acquired for the development of coal mining, and added :—

Before I dismiss this particular case let me call attention to one provision, which is in one of these leases, because it really casts a strange, almost a weird, light upon the landlord's ideals of rural life in this country. There is a clause in the lease of the model village that no person shall reside in any of these cottages if he has ever been convicted of an offence against the Game Laws. ("Shame.") No person shall lodge there if he has been convicted of an offence against the Game Laws. No person shall reside in them if the landlord or his agent has any objection to him. And this is a free country! Here a poor miner is guilty once of doing something which the landlord spends his life in doing, shooting a hare—(laughter)—an act which I have done myself many a time—(laughter)—without a license—(laughter)—only in Wales. (Laughter.) And what happens ? Not merely is he to be fined but he is to be deprived, as far as this gentleman is concerned for all time, of earning a decent living for himself and his family. ("Shame.") All I can say is a provision of that sort in any lease is an outrage. (Cheers.)

Who he inquired talked about altering and meddling with the Constitution?

The Constitutional Party—(hear, hear)—the only Constitutional Party—(laughter)—the great Constitutional Party. (Laughter.) As long as the Constitution gave rank and possessions and power it was not to be interfered with. As long as it secured even their sport from intrusion and made interference with it a crime ; as long as the Constitution enforced royalties and ground rents and fees and premiums, and fines and all the black retinue of exactions ; as long as it showered writs and summonses and injunctions and distress warrants to enforce them, then the Constitution was inviolable ; it was sacred ; it was something that was to be put in the same category as religion, that no man ought to touch, something that the chivalry of the nation ought to be ranged in defence of. But the moment the Constitution looks round and begins to discover that there are millions of people outside park gates who need attention—(hear, hear)—then the Constitution is to be torn to pieces.

Let them, he said in conclusion, realise what they are doing.

They are forcing a revolution. (Hear, hear). The tearing up of the Constitution is nothing else. The Lords may decree a revolution. It is the people who will direct it. (Cheers.) If they begin issues will be raised that they little dream of. Questions will be asked which are now whispered in humbleness, and answers will be demanded with authority. (Cheers.) The question will be asked, Why 500 men, ordinary men—(laughter, and a voice : " Very ordinary")—chosen accidentally from among the unemployed should override the deliberate judgment of millions of people engaged in the industry which makes the wealth of the country. That is one question. Another will be, " Who ordained that the few should have the land of Britain as a perquisite ?" (Hear, hear.) Who made 10,000 people owners of the soil and the rest of us trespassers in the land of our birth ? (Cheers). Who is responsible for the scheme of things whereby one man is engaged through life in grinding labour to win a bare and precarious subsistence for himself, and when at the end of the days he claims at the hands of the community he has served a poor pension of 8d a day he can only get it through a revolution, and another man who does no toil receives every hour of the day, every hour of the night, while he slumbers, more than his poor neighbour receives in a whole year of toil ? (Shame.) I say, where did that table of the law come from ? Whose finger inscribed it? Those are questions that will be asked.

The answers are charged with peril for the order of things the peers represent. They are fraught with rare and refreshing fruit for the parched lips of the multitude who have been trudging the dusty road along which the people have marched through the dark ages which are now emerging into the light.

It is impossible to exaggerate the feeling aroused by this remarkable speech. I allude not only to those who condemn Mr. George's "variegated" sentences, but those who, like the veteran politician Dr. Spence Watson, who describes the speech as "a calm, well-reasoned, often eloquent speech without a word of personality." Mr. George, one of whose merits is such a storm as that he has now raised is, as the "kid-gloved editor" of the *Westminster Gazette*—Mr. J. A. Spender is so described by the stewards—reminds us, that he keeps a cool head and refrains from answering back, has gone on a motor-car tour on the Continent. In his absence the Stock-brokers were excited the other day by a rumour to the effect that he as well as Mr. Churchill had resigned. The Capel Court gentlemen asserted that as the result of the report, Consols went up. Others say that the rumour was invented to explain why the price of Consols advanced.

THE CROWN AND THE SITUATION.

One thing which differentiates the present crisis from previous crises in recent years, is the way the Crown is being brought in. At Newcastle, Sir William Angus, who is not exactly an irresponsible person, spoke as follows :—

"There is no controversy between the Sovereign and the people. (Cheers.) Our great Queen Victoria and our beloved King who reigns to-day, have accepted the spirit of the Constitution. (Cheers.) They have found within its limits a power and a liberty enjoyed by no absolute monarch. (Cheers.) They have found that the brightest jewel of their Crown, the greatest glory of their majesty, is that in their exalted position they are able to serve their subjects. (Cheers.) They have planted the foundation of their throne deep and safe in the gratitude and affection of their people. (Cheers.) Differences of opinion as to the theories of Government may still prevail, but there is scarcely a man in England who would change King Edward to-day for all the Presidents that ever lived. (Loud cheers.) When ignorance and folly conspire to weaken the bonds of the Constitution, they assail the rights by which the King holds his throne and the people their liberty. (Hear, hear.) It is the weakest and the most superfluous order in the State which is attempting to usurp that which the others hold. The House of Lords, as it exists to-day, is obsolete. (Cheers.) In the last resort it is unnecessary. Why should it force upon us the conclusion that it has become a danger and a nuisance ?" (Hear, hear.)

Did he consult Mr. George before making these remarks? The gist of still more extraordinary language used by a leading member of Parliamentary Labour Party, Mr. Snowden, has been cabled. There are other offenders. As the *Times* has replied, these strictures in any case are objectionable, and they are unfair to the Sovereign, seeing that he could not possibly have summoned Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne to Buckingham Palace except upon the advice of the Prime Minister.

INDIA OFFICE.—THE NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Sir Arthur Godley, whose retirement from the post of Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India is announced is certainly not the least able, I should say he is the ablest, of the great public servants who graduated as Private Secretaries to Gladstone. A correspondent of the *Times*, writing over the initials "H. M. B." (obviously Dr. Butler, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge), is reminded of some striking words which Gladstone said to him in 1887 after speaking of Sir Arthur and his father John Robert Godley, one of the founders of the Canterbury Settlement, New Zealand :—"Really, it is difficult to say which was the greater man, the father or the son."

(Concluded on page 8.)

THE BERMONDSEY ELECTION.

LARGE TARIFF REFORM MAJORITY.

Outrage by Suffragettes.

POLLING STATION RUSHED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

At a polling station in Bermondsey to-day, a woman rushed in and broke a bottle of ink, mixed with some noxious fluid, into the ballot box. The presiding officer was splashed on the face and was removed to hospital. It is feared that his eye is endangered. Several others were splashed on the hands. The woman, who was named Mrs. Chapin, has been arrested. A similar occurrence took place at another station, but the woman escaped. It is believed that very few papers have been spoiled and that they will be of no consequence unless the majority is a very narrow one.

LATER.

The polling in Bermondsey has resulted as follows :—

Mr. Dumphreys (Tariff Reform) ...4,2[illegible]
Mr. S. L. Hughes (Liberal) 3,291
Dr. Salter (Labour).....1,435

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

Two hundred voting papers were soiled by a suffragette outrage at Bermondsey, but only two were spoiled. The counting was delayed for an hour.

LATER.

The Conservatives are jubilant at the result of the Bermondsey bye-election. They describe it as the poor man's answer to the Budget and say that democracy is determined that Cobdenism shall be rooted out. They declare it to be a message to brethren over-seas that the Motherland has returned to faith, and that Bermondsey's history is an unfailing index of the national feeling.

The Liberals, while not claiming the Socialist vote as Liberal, maintain that the anti-Budget vote is emphatically in a minority. They say that bye-elections are misleading and that Southwark of which Bermondsey is a part, voted Beaconsfield to his doom in 1880.

[Although Reuter describes Dr. Salter as a Labour candidate, the Home papers describe him as a Socialist. Writing on the election prospects on October 27, the "Daily Mail" says:—

An adept in the machinery of electioneering visited Bermondsey yesterday and made a tour of the division. He gave an encouraging report of the manner in which the Unionist canvass is being carried out, and of the enthusiasm displayed on all hands for Mr. Dumphreys.

This is one of the remarkable things of the election. The Unionist candidate has no time to visit the voters in their homes, being the secretary of a City company, with no means but his salary. He has to work by day and fight by night. After a long day in the City and a hurried meal he hastens to the Constitutional Club, holds a few important consultations, deals with the letters which demand his personal attention, and then hurries to his meetings. But his personality is such that it seems to pervade the division. His energy and his great voice are dominating.

When Parliament assembles on Monday members and candidates will troop down to help him in his spirited fight.

Nothing has yet been determined regarding the date of the election, nor can it be until after the writ is moved. Then the date will be fixed, after consultation with the agents of the three candidates, by the High Bailiff of Southwark, who by reason of Bermondsey's former association with the City of London, acts as returning officer for the borough.

There was plenty of incident in Bermondsey yesterday. There were the street-corner meetings, the rushing to and fro of canvassers, the persistent wiles of the Suffragettes, and the appearance of a team of old English sheepdogs in leash, each bearing on its shaggy back in bright red letters the invitation, "Vote for Dumphreys." Then there was the unending fascination of the posters. Fresh ones go up every day. They range from pungent Budget and anti-Budget cartoons to a picture of Suffragettes receiving forcible sustenance through a stomach pump.

Bermondsey has plenty of empty buildings, but they have for the most part been empty too long to be adaptable as committee-rooms. In spite of this difficulty a bewildering number of organisations have contrived to house themselves in the borough. Up to the present the organisations engaged in the fight are :—

Conservative Association.	Liberal Association.
Liberal Unionist Council.	Budget League.
Budget Protest League.	Free Trade Union.
Tariff Reform League.	Independent Labour Party.
Licensed Victuallers' protection Society.	Women's Social and Political Union.
Anti-Socialist Union.	National Union of Suffrage
Primrose League.	Societies.

And more are expected. Every evening some new banner appears in the street corner campaign.

Mr. Dumphreys never tires of pointing out the moral to be drawn from the present unhappy situation of Bermondsey. What is wanted is work. It is less than a month since the Bermondsey Istress Committee opened its books for the winter. Already 1,065 men, unable to find work in the neighbourhood and wondering where to turn to for the next meal for themselves and their families, have put down their names.

The Labour Party yesterday issued a manifesto in support of Dr. Salter. They base their claim for support on "the magnificent work which the Labour Party has accomplished during the present Parliament."

Mr. Hughes, the Liberal candidate, has, so far, only harped upon one string, the House of Lords. In a London County Council schoolroom near Tabard-street last night he repeated some of his phrases respecting the Upper House.

"It seems," he said, "that I have offended the nice taste of the 'Daily Mail' by saying that 'we may kick the fraudulent old show to smithereens,' and I say it again."

The United Irish League of Great Britain has issued a statement recommending their people to vote and work for Mr. Hughes, who they state, has expressed himself in favour of Home Rule for Ireland, and that it should be a vital issue in the programme of the Liberal Party at the next election.

In the election of 1900 the Unionist majority was 300 and in 1906 the Liberal majority was 1,759.]

RAJAH BROOKE OF SARAWAK.

Sails for Borneo.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

Rajah Brooke of Sarawak has sailed on the "Marmora" for Borneo.

GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

A Peremptory Demand.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

Germany has demanded of Morocco the immediate payment of all German creditors.

NAVAL REVOLUTION IN GREECE.

Arsenal at Salamis Seized.

AGE-LIMIT REDUCTION DEMANDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

Advices from Athens state that, as a result of pressure by naval officers, the Minister of Marine will present to the Chamber a Bill, reducing the age-limit for superior officers to fifty-five and dismissing ten captains and sixteen commanders.

LATER.

Earlier telegrams from Athens state that some perturbation exists owing to the imperative demands of junior officers for drastic reforms and the removal of a number of higher officers. The Government is preparing a Bill to carry out most of demands.

A telegram from Athens states that Naval Lieutenant Typaldos with three hundred men has seized the arsenal at Salamis. No resistance was offered. The greatest excitement prevails at Athens and the Ministry of the Marine is guarded by troops.

A telegram received from Athens, this afternoon, says that a torpedo flotilla of eight vessels has joined Lieutenant Tynaldos. A regiment of infantry with a battery of field guns is proceeding to Scaramanga, opposite to Leros in the Island of Salamis. It is feared that the rest of the fleet will join Typaldos owing to its hostility to the military.

BUDGET DISCUSSION.

Income-Tax Exemptions.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

In the House of Commons, on the discussion of the Budget, Mr. Lloyd George agreed to the suggestion of Mr. Austen Chamberlain to extend the exemptions of income-tax to officers in the service of any Native State under the protectorate of the Crown.

DISASTROUS EPIDEMIC IN AMERICA.

Mr. Rockefeller's Donation for Research.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

Mr. Rockefeller has given a million dollars for research with regard to hook-worm disease which is infecting two millions in the rural parts of the south. Many fatalities have occurred. The symptons of the disease are similar to those of sleeping sickness.

LEPROSY CONFERENCE.

British Delegates' Opinion.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

The report of the British delegates to the Leprosy Conference, held at Bergen, re-affirms that the disease is spread by direct and indirect contagion and is not due to a particular food such as fish and is not hereditary. The report insists on segregation and compulsory notification of the disease and believes that it is not incurable. It adds that it is desirable to continue research for a specific remedy.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

Another Cruiser Launched.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

A French cruiser "Mirabeau" of 18,000 tons has been launched.

THE LATE H. M. STANLEY.

Autobiography Published.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

The autobiography of the late H.M. Stanley, edited by his widow, has been published. The papers describe it as a great book and a remarkable revelation of a religious sentimentalist.

BANKING AMALGAMATION.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

Parr's and Stuckey's Banks have been amalgamated.

[Stuckey's Bank is probably unknown to the majority of our readers, but it holds a very proud place in the world of private Banks. Originally its head offices were at Langport in Somerset, a little town of only two streets, but on the death of Mr. Vincent Stuckey, the son of the founder, the headquarters were transferred to Taunton. Some years ago the Bank was transformed into a Company. It was one of the few private Banks which had its own note issue.]

DIVORCE LAW COMMISSION APPOINTED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

The Royal Commission on the Law of Divorce has been appointed. It includes Lord Gorell, the Archbishop of York, Lady Frances Balfour and Mrs. J. Tennant.

GENERAL BOOTH'S HEALTH.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

General Booth, addressing a meeting of 4,000 Salvationists at Clapton, said he was able to work, although he was blind in one eye and the other was most defective.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

The death is announced of Mr. R. Needham Cust, formerly of the I.C.S.

LAUNCH OF THE "INDEFATIGABLE."

Theft of Confidential Designs.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

The cruiser "Indefatigable" has been launched.

Mr. McKenna announced that the confidential drawings supplied to the contractors of the "Indomitable" had disappeared. The ship had been in commission for some time and the drawings had, therefore, lost much of their value.

THE CONGO REFORMS.

New Bill in the Belgian Chamber.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

The Congo Reform Bill was introduced into the Belgian Chamber to-day. It gradually opens the whole of the Congo to free trade by 1912 with the exception of 3,000,000 hectares; it reduces taxation, gradually abolishes forced labour and assigns 33,000,000 francs to important works.

ILL-TREATMENT OF A SUFFRAGETTE.

Outrage at Manchester.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

A starving suffragette at Manchester barricaded herself in her cell. The authorities played a fire-hose on her for an hour through the wicket without effect, and the door was finally forced open with a crow-bar.

Mr. Gladstone, questioned in the House of Commons, said he regretted this was true, and he had ordered a searching enquiry and the liberation of the woman.

THE REFORM SCHEME.

India Office Officials Busy.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

The officials at the India Office are busy, elaborating the details of the regulations, which, it is expected, will be proclaimed in India about the middle of November.

THE SULTAN IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Enthusiastic Reception.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

The Sultan has returned to Constantinople. His Majesty was escorted by Admiral Gamble's fleet of seventeen ships. The city authorities and the Ministers met the Sultan in the Sea of Marmora, and cheering crowds welcomed him in the Bhosphorus.

THE VICEROY AT JAIPUR.

A Royal Rajput Welcome.

WONDERFUL NAGA SWORDSMANSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JAIPUR, OCTOBER 29.

The Viceroy and his party reached Jaipur early this morning, where he was received by H. H. the Maharaja Sawai and his principal Sirdars. The Hon'ble Mr. Colvin, A.G.G., the Resident, and a large gathering of ladies were present on the platform to greet Their Excellencies. After an inspection of the Guard-of-Honour and the usual presentations, His Excellency drove to the residency with the Maharaja. Her Excellency, the Countess of Minto, followed in the second carriage, accompanied by Mr. Colvin.

The route was lined throughout by the Jaipur troops and retainers, relieved by groups of Nagas and other wild swordsmen and the blending of colours was worthy of Jaipur, while the reception of their Excellencies by the dense crowds, who had been waiting since the previous day, was a royal Rajput welcome. The horsemen in chained armour, the camels, the guns, the state elephants in their gorgeous trappings, the saffron-robed retainers and the variety of uniforms made a brilliant and picturesque scene. The marked enthusiasm of the people who had come from long distances to see their Excellencies showed how loyal and grateful are the people of Jaipur. Every form of weapon was to be seen, from bows and arrows to the latest modern rifle, and at intervals during the procession bands of Naga swordsmen danced round the carriages.

After breakfast their Excellencies visited an exhibition of local products, and made many purchases. The afternoon was spent in formal exchanges of visits and the inspection of the state stables, after which their Excellencies went round the Museum, the beautiful building, designed by Sir Swinton Jacob. In the evening their Excellencies witnessed a Naga dance, at which wonderful feats of swordsmanship were performed. Their Excellencies took the keenest interest in the exhibition and more than once called for the repetition of them. The Darbar, at which the Maharaja received His Excellency, was a sight not soon to be forgotten. There were assembled the chivalry of the ancient State of Jaipur in their national dress, proud to pay homage to the representative of the King-Emperor.

To-morrow there will be a quiet morning with shooting and pig-sticking in the State jungles.

Their Excellencies occupy the Residency, and a large camp with every comfort has been laid out for the staff and other guests of His Highness, including Lieutenant-General and Mrs. and Miss Vesey.

THE RECENT CYCLONE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 29.

The Burma Oil Company's steamer "Twingone" arrived 17 hours late from Calcutta, having met a cyclone in the Bay. She managed to ride the storm out with nothing more than some awnings and canvas deck covers blown away and some minor articles on the foredeck washed away. The s.s. "Bali" of Java, Borneo, had much the same experience between Calcutta and Rangoon.

THE "BURNT OFFERING."*

An Indian Novel.

REMEMBERING the delight we have taken in former books emanating from the pen of Sara Jeannette Duncan, we commenced to read her latest work with an anticipatory thrill of pleasure. We are glad, after eagerly turning over the pages of this original and captivating work, to be able to say it is amongst the authoress's very best efforts. Her admirers who have laughed through the inimitable comedy of the "American Girl in London," let a tear fall on the pathetic pages of "Sonny Sahib", and followed with acute interest the tragic dream of "Set in Authority" will rejoice that in the "Burnt Offering" a novel subject has been treated with sympathetic insight. Here we have a romance where love, politics and the race problem are skilfully inter-twined. The stage is set in modern Calcutta, and we sometimes suspect that the daily newspaper has more than once inspired the writer.

The first page finds us right in the midst of the story. A scene is enacted at a wayside station in India, which, though possible we yet hope is infrequent. Two English planters object to a young Bengali entering their railway carriage. A travelling Labour M. P., and his daughter, horrified at the action of their countrymen, warmly beg Mr. Bepin Behari Dey, the Bengali, to seek asylum in their carriage. For a moment we wonder if the authoress is going to take the popular radical view that all Angle-Indians are bloodthirsty ruffians who systematically ill-treat the poor Indian. We seem to remember a story, more or less authentic, of a travelling M. P. who on his way to India saw a P. and O. officer strike a lascar, and thereupon believed all the dark tales he had heard were true, and landed at Ballard Pier his heart heavy with anguish at the sorrows of India. However, it is soon apparent that Sara Jeannette Duncan sees all sides of a question and she describes the annoyance of Vulcan Mills, the M. P. whose cherished illusions are disturbed by Bepin saying in answer to his condolences, "No, the officials do not speak in that way to Indians." Those were common men, what we call "'chota sahibs," mill assistants I think." The innate snobbism of the Indian is also cleverly portrayed. He judged by the Labour Member's clothes, which were "too decent and respectable to belong to anybody is what is known as society," that he was some "new sort of missionary", and so he spoke in a condescending way. Presently he caught sight of the magic name "Vulcan Mills" on a hand bag and all is changed. Here was the true friend of the Indian people and he explains eagerly that the "nobility and gentry were preparing an ovation" to greet Mills on his arrival in Calcutta. Vulcan Mills, however, says "nobility and gentry are not made in my line. The mill hands and miners new, or agricultural labourers do they know I am coming! Then Bepin hesitated and his glance went through the window at the travelling landscape, in which three agricultural labourers each with his rag of loin cloth, dibbled in a rice field the size of a small drawing room—"the agricultural labourer in this country is deficient in education and does not read the public Press," he apologised.

"Ah, well, we must see what can be done for him. I understand you have two hundred million tillers of the soil in India. An enormous preponderance," mused Mr. Mills, "when they do come to the polls." Bepin clasped his hands. "Oh, Sir, you have come to emancipate our country."

After this telling introduction, the story begins to move. Vulcan Mills and his daughter Joan, take up their abode at an hotel in Calcutta. There they await the coming of the Extremist leaders of Indian Nationalism. "They made," we read, "courageous figures standing there in the mantle of their ignorance, and the fire of their enthusiasm, with their eyes on the door and their banner between them, waiting for the crusade to begin."

Mills delights the Extremists by such utterances as "We—your brothers in England, are oppressed by class domination there just as you are here, but we have found that we can shake it by agitation. The people must govern themselves but the people must agitate." Then the Indian leaders and Mills heartily agree in condemning the tyranny of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, lately come into force in Bengal.

Presently the conversation is interrupted by the entrance of Mrs. Foley, wife of the Standing Counsel to the Government, who has been at Girton with Joan Mills, and has come to pay a friendly call. She greatly desires that the father and daughter should stay with her, but her husband says it is not possible to have as a guest [illegible] prosecutes for stirring up sedition. Mrs. Foley also learns that Joan, as a Suffragette, has been twice to prison, and he says laughingly to his wife "By the way, in case Miss Mills desires to provoke the penality of the law in India, you had better give her to understand that the best accomodation we can offer her isn't anything like up to Holloway."

At a dinner given by the Foleys in honour of the Socialist Leader and his daughter, we meet the three other leading characters in the story. These are John Game, Home Secretary, to the Government of India, who immediately falls in love with Joan Mills, and Sir Kristodas Mukerji and his daughter Junaki. Sir Kristodas is a High Court Judge who has late in life thrown off the bonds of orthodox Hinduism. His daughter, who had become a widow at the age of seven, was sent in later life to study at Oxford. Here she fell under the influence of a Radical Don and his wife, and when an anti-English note began to creep into her letters Sir Kristodas became alarmed, and concluded to bring her back to India. Himself pro-English and Conservative, it never entered into his head that in England "numbers of voluble and persuasive persons were to be found, who had never been nearer to India than Earl's Court who did not know a Zakka Khel Malik from a Chittagong cook, and who were all ready, nevertheless, to free the country of the British yoke." Sir Kristoda's trend of thought shows itself when he questions Mills' notion that Macaulay was India's greatest benefactor. "Macaulay," he said, "inoculated us with higher education before we had the Board School. He tried to finish what had not been begun."

Presently the course of the narrative takes us to a house in the Calcutta Bazzar, where Bepin, the hero of the train incident, keeps materials for making bombs. Here he and his Guru, (or revered teacher) meet to discuss future moves on the path of revolution. Thus Guru Ganendra Thakore is an inspired anarchist, devotee and saint. His followers believe him to be an incarnation of Vishnu, and secure in his own high purpose, he is willing to lay down his life for India, the Mother, and incidentally make war on the English who keep prisoners the souls of her children. Incidentally they speak of "that true nobleman Vulcan Mills." "Every day," we learn, "he grows more angry, it is beautiful to see. And he will not go near the officials. He is a God-like man."

Next we have a witty description of the Victoria Club a new venture, where English and Indians are to mingle and eat ices together in public token of amity. To this Club comes the Labour Member. He comes unwillingly as he does not wish to "obscure his judgment by superficial aspects—to him all that was right was superficial: a tasteless Collector outweighed the prosperity of a district; the corpse of a starved coolie obscured the saving of a race, and a perjured policeman clouded the justice of the Courts. His Indian friends take him to a district suffering from famine, and carefully avoiding all the relief camps, show him a village were indeed misery reigns, but the starving wretches have been collected like a stage army in one place to impress the Socialist with the wickedness of Government. The next thing Mills does is to incite Ganendra Thakore, the inspired anarchist, to flout the iniquitous Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act. Thakore holds a meeting and his language become more and more inflammatory: there is a riot, and one or two people are killed. Ganendra is arrested, and put on his trial, and the Socialist leader determines to "see him through." "I propose" he says, "to watch this trial on behalf of the House of Commons." He also subscribes to Thakore's "Defense Fund." The list for this Fund, by the way, is "closed in forty-eight hours at a lakh of rupees, the last subscriber being a female child who gave her nose-ring." The trial stirs our interest more than a little. Sir Kristodas is the chosen Judge, and in spite of his lingering belief in the old gods, he yet gives a stiff sentence to the would-be deliverer of his country. He gravely tells the prisoner "that religious emotion, however pure, can furnish no sound basis for political life. You have held out the arm of the priest to point the way to violence. For years you have steadily instilled political poison into the minds of the youth of the province." Perhaps Sir Kristodas would scarcely have proved so stalwart a supporter of the British Raj, had he not been inspired by his family priest Swamyadava. In the Swami we meet an exceedingly interesting character. Deeply learned and widely travelled, he is yet an ascetic, a rare combination in fact of a saint and a man of the world. Unlike Thakore, the anarchist, he desires to see the English rule continue. "England, he says, is the husband of India. We talk of the mother as if we had but one parent. But we are the children of England also. . . . . Who calls the English the white Brahmins? a foolish name. They are the white Kshattriyas, and under them the Brahmins could sit and rule and tell their tale to God as ever. What are the English but a caste, permitted by God to be the right hand of the Brahmins?" Then he adds that if the English rule is upset "for the Brahmins there will be pelities instead of peace, the new spirit for the old obedience: first the hand against the King, then the hand against the priest against God. This is somewhat a novel aspect of Brahmin thought but the twice born are likely enough to realise some day that the rise of democracy means death to the power of the priestly caste. The old Swami is far-seeing, and he fears that the English will gradually edge themselves ont of India. "An age of luxurious doubt is upon them, he observes, "They ask questions, questions of themselves. Ought we?" they say. They vasilate and listen and give way. . . . . "I wish they would keep their Socialists at home. But what can we expect," he asks scornfully, "from a democratised England. Ideals of the pantry." He sighs in vain for the "old aristocratic, free, fighting, kingly England of one mind, one law, master in his own home. He cheerfully conceals the excellence of the English rule in India, but yearns to be "worse governed and better loved."

Meanwhile, Mills the democrat, receives visits daily from discontented Bengalis, his sympathy flows out to them, and he listens unmoved to mirth by such speeches as—"Oh, represent it Sir, to our Gracious Sovereign." One day, however, a retired Sikh Officer, Subadar Major Balwant Singh, comes to see him and brings a grievance, but to Mills a disconcerting grievance. It appears that this worthy has a son who has taken up canal lands. Here trouble is made by zilladars and patwaris. One patwari "is reporting good wheat crop on five zillas of my son, and the five killas are bare as boy's cheek. It is all a matter of bribing the officials heavily enough, and there can be no justice, when there are eight hundred thousand men—and see Sahib." Then the old Sikh begs Mills when he goes back to England "to please say in Durbar the men of the canal lands in the Gherab are much tormented and they ask for three or more Sahibs to be sent for the affairs of the canal lands." Mills, who finds these ideas subvert his previous convictions, sends away the Sikh, minus the usual freely distributed sympathy. The end comes when Mills calls together a meeting to protest against the sentence which condemned Thakore to a ten years' imprisonment. Just as Mills is about to mount the platform a police officer arrests him, under the law of 1818, and he is deported on an Indian Marine Steamer to Aden.

Miss Mills, his quixotic daughter, left alone in Calcutta, determines to at once marry Mr. Bepin Behari Dey, to whom she had engaged herself. This young Bengali, it is said, represented nothing but the "defects of his class-vain unbalanced, hysterical as a girl." Joan sees him, however, through the mists of an enthusiasm which had made her vow to dedicate herself to India: "for she loves its larger peace and deeper dreams" then "she is so friendless, India."

The marriage never takes place, as the young Bengali tries to blow the Viceroy to pieces with a bomb, does not succeed, and shoots himself with a revolver. Miss Mills' other lover, John Game, is in the carriage with the Viceroy at the time of the attempted assassination. He is thrown from the carriage and dies from the effect of the accident. John Game is both worker and dreamer. In every sense he had given his life to India—"the bride of his country, the enchantress of his race." All this sounds slightly melo-dramatic, but such is the skill and charm of the writer, the narrative unfolds itself in a perfectly natural and inevitable manner!

A friend of the authoress once said that she was determined to bring about a marriage between Game and Miss Mills. We are glad she did not make this artistic mistake; at the same time was it necessary to kill the poor man?

The "Burnt Offering" appeared lately as a serial in the "Pioneer." It was a dramatic coincidence that about the time of Sir Curzon Wyllie's murder, the chapter describing the attempted assassination of the Viceroy was published. This tale is, as the "Pioneer" said a "tract of the times." The novel reader will not, however, be disappointed, for the story is deeply interesting, nevertheless there is contains food for thought for those in the future of India.

The ideals of East and West are described [illegible] of the East believing this world to be an unedifying lodging house, where his soul is forced to stay between its incarnations. Why waste time setting in order this transitory residence! Why trouble about the poor and needy, is not their fate written on their foreheads, are they not reaping the fruit of their Karma? The Englishman says Re-incarnation and Karma may be true, but the visible world is without question a fact. Therefore, he is determined to improve the world as he sees it with utmost skill. He makes irrigation works, advances the science of agriculture, opens schools and tries with practical rectitude to reduce the chaotic dreams of the East to some sort of order. Has not the Westener some need of the dreamers and philosophers of India? Does not the East profit in many ways from the practical notions of the newer world? If the ideal were the actual, the two peoples would find a mutual happiness, such as is often found in a marriage of opposites.

Who will bridge the gulf, who will make the ideal materialize? Perhaps the wiser men of England and India will find a way of adopting democratic thought to Eastern conservatism, so that the inevitable evolution may be inspired, not by human violence and passion but by a process akin to Nature's own harmonious growth and unfolding.

* The "Burnt Offering," by Mrs. Everard Cotes (Sara Jeannette Duncan), Methuen and Co., London.

A CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

ANOTHER VIEW OF LADY CARDIGANS' REMINISCENCES. The book is not bulky, the type large, so it did not take me long to peruse its contents from cover to cover, and certainly this latest contribution to contemporary literature is not only highly spiced, but much of it also in the worst of taste. Yet surely the critics have rather wasted their powder and shot in so loudly condemning the "Countess's" recollections of the Victorian Era. "It is not the monk that makes the cowl," neither is it a cornet that necessarily constitutes a man or woman of rank a person of fashion and distinction. Therefore, these of us who read Lady Cardigan's not very refined "brochure" need not necessarily suppose that the histories there related faithfully depict the morals of the highest society in Queen Victoria's reign. Moreover, as has often been found before, the clamour of the Press that a book should be withdrawn from circulation has just the opposite effect to what, presumably, is intended. Witness the way in which the libraries appear to have been besieged this last day or two by people of both sexes and all ages for Lady Cardigan's misguided and decidedly Zolaesque production. Had these reviews not appeared, had the book been ignored or dismissed with a few lines by the critics, half of those who now clamour for it would never have heard either of Lady Cardigan or her very superfluous contribution to contemporary literature.

THE LAND OF REGRETS," by Miss Isabel Fraser Hunter—(Owseley).—Another book on India by a lady journalist who visited this country for a few weeks at the time of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales. She had great difficulty with the servants evidently from the following:—There had been an earthquake and the servants were not slow in making away with her possessions from amid the debris. After searching about she rejoiced over the finding of one great overland box, securely fastened. What joy! I should have "fillies," I felt, enough and to spare. The ayah and the bearer were jubilant. They had secured all they could, they said, and all were intact inside. There came a day—not far distant—when this box came to be dissected, the day the ayah and the bearer had claimed leave to go to their country. Found therein were only broken bottles, papers, rubbish, and then and there for ever was shattered all faith and trust in the sons and daughters of the soil. Miss Hunter shows that a good deal of philosophical resignation is required by European dwellers in India, in the life in the hills and the plains, in railway travelling, but so much to interest and delight at the same time, that those who have left it look back with regret to the days that are no more. It is a pity that Miss Hunter did not stay a little longer in India and find out what very old stories some of hers are.

"ONE MOMENT,"—by Lucas Cleeve—(John Long).—This book is a little on the same lines as "Three Weeks," but far more improbable, as in the present book, Lady Archibald was a married woman with a grown-up son and daughter. Several of the principal characters are obsessed with the idea, that if they marry and settle down might at some future date meet their affinity. In real life such contingencies hardly seem likely, but in the story they do. It is all highly improbable but readable, Patricia, the mother of six children, being the most sensible person in the book.

"THE STUDIO."—The 47th half yearly volume of the "Studio," has just been issued, and is in no way below the level of its predecessors. In fact, each succeeding member eclipses in artistic merit that which went before it.

A "TABLE DIARY FOR INDIA."—A very useful little volume is the "Table Diary for India," for 1910, which has just been issued. Bound in card covers it is of convenient size, which will easily go into a small office drawer, and gives a full page of excellent ruled paper for each day of the year, with a green ribbon marker. It also contains a quantity of miscellaneous information which cannot fail to be of great use to business men. Amongst this will be found a full list of the Bank holidays in next year, with the dates on which they fall, foreign postage rates, and cable fees. A mass of information upon inland postal, telegraphic, and money order rates and fees, a table of Indian Stamp Duties, interest, ready reckoner, a table of exchange, and a good many other items. At the end of the book are ruled pages for a monthly cash account. This book is published by Messrs. F. R. Chisbger and Co. of Medows Street, Bombay, and is printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works. Sold at the low price of 12 annas, it should be a very popular publication throughout India. It is certainly a volume which should find a place on every office table.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES.

New Rules for Multiple Registration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 28.

A notification of Government of India is published to-day introducing changes in the Indian Telegraph rules in connection with registered addresses as announced would be done in Government's recent letter to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. The rule concerned is now to be as follows:—"The fee for the registration of an abbreviated address which should be paid to the officer in charge of the Telegraph office at which the registration is effective is Rs. 10 yearly or Rs. 5 half-yearly payable in advance. When however, a number of abbreviated addresses are registered by a single firm either at the same telegraph office or at different telegraph offices the fee for registration is for first ten abbreviated addresses at Rs. 10 each, for the second ten abbreviated addresses Rs. 5 each. For each subsequent abbreviated address Rs. 3 and additional fee equal to half the registration fee is charge for every change of the word selected or for every transfer to another telegraph office within the period of registration but not for a change of residence within the delivery limits of the registration office or for change of name or title of firm or person so long as the identity is the same (see condition 10) and it is not a case of transfer from one firm to another. If it is a case of such transfer the full fees are charged."

MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTATION.

The Separate Electorate for Sind.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 29.

The President of the Upper Sind Mahomedan Association sent the following cable-gram to the Lord Morley, Secretary of State for India, on the 27th instant:—"The Musalman Association of Upper Sind, Hala, assembly and deliberately endorse the resolution of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League Association and earnestly pray that Hindi Musalmans may be granted a separate electorate, otherwise we have grave apprehensions of failing to secure two Musalman members owing to the great influence and strong combination of the Hindu community. We strongly oppose a mixed electorate which engenders ill-feelings between the two communities."

CLAIMS BY THE NIZAM.

Special Court to be Formed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 29.

A commission has been arranged at Hyderabad to undertake the arbitration of certain long outstanding claims and counter-claims between the Nizam and the Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla in Southern Arabia. The parties will each be represented by one representative, but for president it has been felt desirable to apply for the services of a British officer of standing. The position has been offered to Mr. Justice Griffin of the Allahabad High Court, as the investigation is to commence as soon as possible. It is probable that Mr. Justice Griffin will leave for Hyderabad at an early date. The inquiry is expected to last about three months. The question of an officiating Judge to the High Court Bench in Mr. Griffin's absence is still under consideration, but it may be hoped that Government will take a broad view of the situation, says the *Pioneer*. The High Court is commencing the legal year for once in a very satisfactory position and it would be a grievous pity that it should recede downhill towards a slough of arrears for the sake of the paltry saving that would be represented by the salary of single absentee Judge for one quarter.

VOLUNTEERING IN BALUCHISTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, OCTOBER 29.

Sir Henry MacMahon presented the Viceroy's Cup, competed for last year, to the Baluchistan Volunteers at their club yesterday and also bronze medals to the members of the winning team. The MacMahon Challenge Shield, inaugurated this year was also presented. There was a large gathering of Volunteers and their families with several political and other officers.

Major Anscombe, the Commandant, gave a brief resume of the shooting of the Corps. Sir Henry, after complimenting the Corps on their signal successes on the range, dwelt upon the importance of volunteering generally in India in particular. The officers of the Corps were "At Home" and the function closed with a dance.

H.H. the Maharaja Gaikwar has been pleased to grant a donation of Rs. 2,000 to the Depressed Classes Mission, Bombay, with the object of establishing in the name of His Highness Damajirao Gaikwar, a scholarship or prizes, or both out of the interest annually accruing from the amount.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY TELEGRAPHED TO-DAY.)

LONDON, OCT. 15. PARIS, OCT. 16.

THE SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

COURT AND PERSONAL.—The King left Balmoral on Monday morning and travelled to London by special train, arriving at Euston in the evening. His Majesty drove to Buckingham Palace. On Tuesday afternoon His Majesty proceeded to Newmarket.—The Prince and Princess of Wales have returned to Marlborough House.

Conveyance of Horses.—The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have issued an order, prohibiting the conveyance by railway or shipping of horses which by reason of age, infirmity, injury, or any other cause cannot be so conveyed without unnecessary suffering.

Ecclesiastical.—Among the subjects dealt with at the Church Congress, which concluded at Swansea on Friday last, on the last two days were: "The Church's Title to its Endowments," on which Lord Halsbury contributed a paper; "The Laity and Church Work," which was dealt with, among others, by the Archbishop of York; "The Christian Faith, in Relation to Recent Psychological Investigation"; the reports of the Poor Law Commission; missions in Africa and the East; and women's work in the Church.—The Rev. R. S. Fyffe has been appointed Bishop of Rangoon.—It is understood that the Bishop of Norwich has decided to resign his see.

Election Intelligence.—Mr. John Dumphreys has been adopted as the Unionist candidate, Mr. Spencer Leigh Hughes as the Liberal candidate, and Dr. Salter as the Labour candidate for the Parliamentary vacancy in Bermondsey caused by the death of Dr. Cooper.

India Office Appointments.—Sir A. Godley having retired on the completion of 26 years' service as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India Sir Richmond Ritchie has been appointed to succeed him. Mr. F. A. Hirtzel has been appointed Secretary in the Political and Secret Department, in succession to Sir R. Ritchie, and Mr. F. H. Lucas to be principal private secretary to the Secretary of State, in succession to Mr. Hirtzel.

Labour.—The President of the Board of Trade has appointed Mr. W. H. Beveridge to be Director of Labour Exchanges under the new Act.

Law and Police.—The Law Courts were reopened on Tuesday after the Long Vacation.—The trial of Harry Benson on charges connected with the International Securities Corporation (Ltd.) and Feltham's Bank has been concluded in the Central Criminal Court. Benson was found guilty and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.—The charge of manslaughter against two employees at Harrod's Stores in connection with the death of a lady while undergoing a dry shampoo has been withdrawn.

London.—The Lord Mayor-elect, Alderman Sir John Knill, on Tuesday waited on the Lord Chancellor at the House of Lords and received the official signification of the King's approval of his appointment.—At the weekly meeting of the London County Council a letter was read from Mr. E.J. Horniman offering on certain conditions to build a lecture-hall at the Horniman Museum, Forest-hill, at a cost not exceeding £4,500. It was decided to establish a receiving-house for lunatics in London.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords the Housing and Town Planning Bill, after having been amended, was read a third time and passed. Considerable discussion took place on the Irish Land Bill, which has been amended and passed through Committee.—The House of Commons have concluded the Report stage of the Development and Road Improvements Bill, and read the Bill a third time. On Friday last the House adjourned until Monday, October 18.

Naval and Military.—In reply to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. McKenna has stated that eight Dreadnoughts have been launched for the British Navy and that the last launched would be ready to take her place with the battle fleet probably in January, 1911. In answer to a further question Mr. McKenna said ten German battleships are now laid down and in hand or to be laid down in the immediate future.—The text of the Naval Discipline Bill has been issued.—The destroyer "Le[illegible]" is ashore in Blackrod Bay and is believed to be badly damaged.

Navy War Council.—The [illegible] of the various steps which have been taken for the organization of a Navy War Council.

[illegible] sailing vessel "Osprey" of Waterford, was driven ashore off Dover. The crew were rescued with difficulty.—Judgment has been given as to the loss of the steamship "Plymton" at St. Agnes, Scilly, on August 14.

Sporting.—A large number of football matches have been played during the week.—Tom Ball beat Herd in the final rounds of the News of the World tournament at Walton Heath.—At Kempton Park Lord Rosebery's Neil Gow won the Imperial Produce Plate. The Champion Stakes have been won at Newmarket by Mr. Fairie's Bayardo.

The Political Situation.—On Tuesday the King received in audience at Buckingham Palace the Prime Minister, Lord Lansdowne, and Mr. Balfour.—The Government have been considering for some time past whether, in the event of the House of Lords refusing to pass the Finance Bill, they should at once appeal to the people by referendum to discover whether the majority of the electorate who registered their opinion by this means were for or against the Budget.

Wills.—Mr. Edward Malam, brewer, of Hanley, has bequeathed to his native town of Tunstall between £30,000 and £40,000 for the founding of a convalescent home.—The late Sir Alfred Jacoby, M.P., who has left £45,854, bequeathed £1,000 to the Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons for a fund for pensioning or assisting aged, ill, or disabled members of the staff of the refreshment department of the House.

Woman Suffrage.—Five women convicted of breaking windows

is stated that a Chinese Commission will arrive in the United States to investigate the advisability of placing orders for warships and munitions aggregating £4 000,000.—The Pratas Island dispute has been finally settled.

Execution of Senor Ferrer.—The trial of Senor Ferrer took place at Barcelona on Saturday. Senor Ferrer was executed on Wednesday morning at Barcelona. The news was received calmly and tranquillity prevails both in Barcelona and Madrid. The Spanish Monarchist newspapers contain mild comments on the execution but the Moderate Republican Liberal holds the Government responsible for the excitement aroused abroad by Senor Ferrer's case. Both in France and in Italy public feeling has been greatly shocked by the news of the execution. General strikes were declared yesterday in several towns in Italy, and meetings of protest are announced for to-day. Serious rioting took place in Paris on Wednesday next.

France.—M. Briand, the Prime Minister, speaking at Perigneux outlined the programme of legislation which the French Government intended to introduce.—Fighting has recently taken place in French Indo-China.—The Fades railway viaduct is to carry the Paris main line between Montlucon and Clermont-Ferrand over the Sioule gorge and which is stated to be the highest bridge in the world, has been opened.

Germany.—It is stated that the loan requirements of the German Empire will amount to about £20,000,000, and that a loan to that amount will be provided for in supplementary estimates for 1909.—A result of the new tobacco duty has been the dismissal of hundreds of workmen.

Greece.—Nomos, the Ministerial candidate, has been elected President of the Greek Chamber. The King of the Hellenes has accepted a whole series of measures which the Ministers are about to introduce in the Chamber. The Minister of Finance has introduced the financial proposals of the Government.

Persia.—Inshallah Vusuk-ed-Dowleh, a prominent young Persian, has been appointed Minister of Justice.

Sweden.—Attempts were made last week to murder M. J. Hammar, the manager of the Swedish Export Association, and M. J. Sjoholm, of Gothenburg, by means of parcels containing explosives addressed to them by post.

The Spaniards in Morocco.—The Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish forces in Morocco states that the operations will be continued until the Moors have been brought to a decisive action—General d'Amade, the former Commander-in-Chief of the French forces during the campaign which followed upon the incidents of Casablanca, who has given to a newspaper representative his views on the Spanish military operations in the Riff and admits that he was guilty of a breach of discipline, has been placed on the unattached list by the French Government.

Turkey.—Brigandage is one of the long-standing evils to which Turkey's Young Parliament is determined to put an end. It will be a prominent subject of debate in its forthcoming session, when very drastic measures will be proposed.—The contract for the new Turkish loan of £T17,000,000 has been signed.

Aerial Navigation.—A regrettable situation has arisen in connection with the aviation meetings which are to take place at Doncaster and Blackpool. The latter meeting has been approved by the Aero Club, which has refused to give its support to the former.—A number of the principal flights which have taken place during the week at the Juvisy and other meetings are reported.

British Trade with Russia.—A director of the Bristol Harbour Board has visited Riga with a view to the establishment of a regular steamship service between the south-west of England and the Baltic ports.

Drama—The memorial tablet of the Globe Playhouse has been unveiled on the premises on the south side of Park-street, Southwark, by Sir Herbert Tree.

Shipbuilding in Canada.—It is announced that Messrs Harland and Wolff, the well-known shipbuilding firm, will establish yards in Canada.

The British Antarctic Expedition.—The Lord Mayor presided on Tuesday at the Mansion House, over a meeting held to consider the provision of funds for the equipment of the British Antarctic Expedition of 1910. Captain Scott, who is to lead the Expedition, put forward a statement of the proposed work, and explained that his estimate of the cost, £40,000, was based on the experience of the "Discovery" expedition. A resolution commending the project was adopted, and Sir E. Speyer opened the subscription list with £1,000.—The King of Denmark has conferred, on Mr. Shackleton the Commandership of the Dannebrog Order of the Second Class. Commander Peary's statement of the evidence on which he bases his assertion that Dr. Cook did not reach the North Pole has been issued.

Government have voted £180,000 for the purposes of this exhibition, which is to be held at Shepherd's Bush next year, while Ferranes and other provinces are contributing a further £140,000.

The Newfoundland Fisheries.—It is officially announced that the British Government has agreed with the Government of the United States to renew the "modus vivendi" of 1908 for the regulation of the Newfoundland fisheries," until the termination of the arbitration proceedings before the Hague Tribunal for the settlement of the Atlantic fisheries question.

The Polar Controversy.—Commander Peary has issued his statement in reference to his contention that Dr Cook did not reach the North Pole. Dr. Cook declines to enter into any controversy with Commander Peary at present.—Times.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

PROVINCIAL ENGINEERS AND IMPERIAL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Oct. 8, Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the India Office has received a report from the Government of India on the subject of the provincial engineers; and whether it is proposed to withdraw the orders contained in Circular Letter, No. 9978, dated June 6, 1908, from the Government of India.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State is still awaiting the recommendations of the Government of India on the subject of the position of the provincial engineers in the Indian Public Work Department. He is unable to state what action the Government of India propose to take with regard to the orders referred to.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State has received copies of the recent recommendations and opinions of the local governments on the subject of the employment of the provincial engineers; and whether such reports can be communicated to the House.

Master of Elibank: Until the Secretary of State has received the recommendations of the Government of India he cannot consider the question of presenting paper to the House.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether engineers trained in Indian colleges have been placed in imperial service appointments since the Public Service Commission made their report and orders were passed on it: and whether there is any reason why these precedents should not be followed in the case of other Indian-trained engineers.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State is not aware of any cases of officers who entered the Indian colleges since the issue of the orders based on the Public Service Commission Report having received appointments in the imperial service of the Indian Public Works Department, though there, no doubt, are cases of officers who had previously passed through the colleges or were in them at the time having received such appointments since the Public Service Commission made their Report. As at present advised, he does not propose to make any change in the existing system.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the standard of training in the Indian engineering colleges is quite equal to the professional training imparted in England; and considering that the provincial and imperial service engineers perform the same duties in many cases and have the same responsibilities, he will consider the advisability of opening imperial service appointments to provincial engineers and thus abolishing the present distinction between Europeans and Indians in the Public Works Department.

Master of Elibank: The question of the position of the provincial engineers in the Public Works Department is now receiving the attention of the Government of India and as I have informed the hon. member in reply to another question the Secretary of State is expecting to receive the recommendations of the Government of India on the subject. In the meanwhile he would prefer not to make any statement on the subject.

The House of Commons has adjourned from Oct. 8 to Oct. 18.)

THE EXECUTION OF SENOR FERRER.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

The execution of Senor Ferrer is said to have aroused great excitement in some parts of Spain, but the censorship prevents details from being received.

The Minister of the Interior denies that proceedings are being taken against Senor Ferrer's counsel.

THE RIOTS IN PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed last night:—

The victims of the riots in the neighbourhood of the Spanish Embassy were one policeman killed outright by the shot fired at M. Lepine by an anarchist Michel Petit, who is in custody; one policeman in danger of death and now under treatment in hospital eleven policeman so seriously injured that they have had to go off duty; and sixty-four other policemen less seriously hurt, who have remained on duty. M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police, had his face scorched by the discharge of the revolver by which the policeman standing just behind him was killed. Among the persons arrested were five well known anarchists, including two Spaniards. Domiciliary visits were made at the lodgings of several of the anarchists arrested and a number of incriminating documents were seized. The Prime Minister, M. Briand, has warmly congratulated M. Lepine and his men upon the courage which they displayed, and has given instructions that the members of the force who distinguished themselves are to be suitably rewarded.

Writing later, the correspondent adds:—Fearing a revival of the disturbances, the Police to-night mounted a strong guard at the Spanish Embassy and drew a cordon round the immediate neighbourhood. At a late hour, however, the peace in the Batignolles quarter had not been disturbed, and it may be assumed that the rabble which tried to make capital out of the projected demonstration against the execution of Senor Ferrer, was taught a lesson last night which it is not likely soon to forget. Conversation with individual members of the force showed that the rank and file, who were bitterly incensed at the death of several of their comrades, were convinced that the majority of the rioters last night had "never even heard of Ferrer."

In the Latin Quarter, on the other hand, the students and their peculiar satellites are organising demonstrations against everything in general and nothing in particular, with the result that a strong force of Police and Republican Guards has been mobilised under the personal command of M. Lepine. At the hour of telegraphing, the Boulevard Saint Germain and the Boulevard Saint Michel are thronged with noisy crowds, but they have as yet not come into serious collision with the forces of law and order.

DISTURBANCES AT LYONS.

Lyons, October 14 (Reuter).—A demonstration of protest against the execution of Senor Ferrer was held this evening in front of the Spanish Consulate. On the way through the streets the crowd indulged in stone-throwing, smashing the windows of a number of tramcars, of a Roman Catholic newspaper office, and a cafe, and pelting the Gendarmes on duty. At eleven o'clock the mounted Municipal Guards were called out, and they repeatedly charged the mob on the Place de la Bourse.

SYMPATHY IN FRANCE.

Paris, October 14 "Times."—The presidential board of the Paris Municipal Council has announced its intention of proposing to that body at its first sitting on October 25 to give the name of Francis Ferrer to one of the Paris streets, and to assume the charge of the education of Senor Ferrer's two grandchildren who live in Paris. At the same time, the League of the Rights of Man has decided to erect a monument to the memory of Senor Ferrer, who is described as "the martyr of free thought and of the democratic ideal."

The news from the French Departments bears witness to the emotion aroused all over France by the execution of Senor Ferrer. The Departmental Council of the Bouches-du-Rhone has adopted a resolution deploring that "in the twentieth century and in a civilised Europe a Government should have inflicted the death penalty on a man whose crime was solely that of cherishing opinions which were different from those of his judges." The Council protested "against the iniquity committed by the Spanish Government" and after expressing its sympathy with the Spanish democracy, adjourned the sitting as a mark of respect for the memory of Senor Ferrer. A similar demonstration took place at Montpelier in the general council of the H[illegible] Rioting occurred in Paris on October 13 as the result of an attempt to hold a mass demonstration of sympathy with Ferrer in front of the Spanish Embassy. Late at night barricades were thrown up and cavalry had to charge the rioters. Two deaths are reported and several policemen and many of the rioters were injured.

The Council-General of Marseilles adopted an order of the day protesting against the execution of Ferrer, who "was simply guilty of a dereliction of opinion." The Council, adds Reuter's correspondent, then adjourned as a mark of mourning.

The execution of Senor Ferrer has caused great indignation in Italy. The evening newspapers of all shades of opinion, except the Clerical, declare that the Spanish Government has committed a blunder, which, some add, is also a crime. The "Giornale d'Italia," which is always moderate in politics, says that above all tribunals there is public opinion, which has been deeply moved by the sentence on Senor Ferrer. Demonstrations are being organised in different cities. At Genoa the Spanish ships will be boycotted, and in Rome a black flag was hung on the Capital. Both the Spanish Embassies are strongly guarded. Notice of a question on Senor Ferrer's case has been given for the approaching meeting of Parliament.

THE BARCELONA BOMBS.

Madrid, October 15.

The Cortes re-assembled to-day. The Premier, Senor Maura, read to the assembled members of both Houses the Royal Decree for their reopening.

The Republican deputies caused a disgraceful scene by uttering seditious cries, which were drowned by the angry shouts of the Ministerialists.

Goaded to fury by the Republican insults, the Ministerialists left their seats and rushed upon their opponents, with sticks. A riot followed, and the confusion was indescribable.

Finally, the Liberal deputies separated the combatants, and order was restored. The sitting ended in tranquility.

ANOTHER BOMB.

THREE PEOPLE WOUNDED AT BARCELONA.

Cerbere, October 15.

Another bomb exploded in Barcelona last night at [illegible] o'clock in Calle del Obispo, near the [illegible]. One civilian and two policemen [illegible] wounded.

[illegible] truth in the rumour that part of [illegible] has taken the most severe measures to prevent disorder, the principal streets being guarded by soldiers and Police with loaded rifles.

All foreign newspapers are carefully examined by the censor before being placed on sale.

There is no truth in the report of the execution of three Frenchmen at Barcelona, but two Frenchmen and one Frenchwoman are awaiting trial by court-martial in Montjuich fort. They are accused of incendiarism during the recent troubles.

The French Socialist deputy, M. Rouanet, has wired from Perpignan his intention of questioning the Government on the doings of the Spanish Police in France. He complains that he is being continually followed by two Spanish detectives.

ITALIAN GENERAL STRIKE.

15,000 DEMONSTRATORS IN ROME.

Rome, October 15.

Fifteen thousand persons assembled this morning at a great meeting of protest against the execution of Ferrer. Several deputies addressed the crowd. There was no disorder, and the day was much quieter than yesterday. All the chief points of the city were guarded by the troops.

The general strike continues. All the shops are closed, and there are no cabs or tramway-cars. No newspapers appeared. The Liberal parties will open a fund for the erection of a monument to Ferrer's memory.

Many of the Spanish Consuls in Italy, notably those at Milan, Spezzia, and Lucca, have sent in their resignations to their Government. Many distinguished persons, among them the Rector of the Duchy of Bologna, have returned to Madrid the insignia of Spanish Orders conferred upon them.

INTERVIEW IN AUSTRIA.

Vienna, October 14 "Times".—Though less violent than in France and Italy, the impression produced in Austria by the execution of Senor Ferrer is deep and strong. Apart from street demonstrations and a partial "general strike" at Trieste, where, in sympathy with the manifestations in Italy, the theatres were obliged last evening to cease their performances, there have not been, nor are there likely to be, spontaneous explosions of popular feeling in this country.

STRIKE DECLARED IN ROME.

Rome, October 14.—A general strike has been proclaimed in Rome from midday to-day until midnight to-morrow. The streets are already deserted and shops are closed. The prohibition applies also to the newspapers, which apparently, cannot appear again before Saturday. Presumably, as the measure was confirmed by the central committee of the Chamber of Labour in Turin, the general strike applies there also and in other large towns. The moderate Socialist leaders seem to have been strongly opposed to the strike, but all opposition was swept away by the vehemence of the extreme party, who have completely lost their heads. Resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Rome Chamber of Labour this morning of an extravagant character, varying from one to change the name of the Piazza di Spagna to the Piazza Ferrer to the last, which invited the Italian Government to break off diplomatic relations with Spain.

GREECE.

The Athens correspondent of the "Times" describes the proceedings in the Greek Chamber during the last three days. The financial statement made by M Rhaxias on Wednesday night, October 13, has made a good impression, and it is generally recognised that the Government in the brief time available has made a gallant effort to grapple with a difficult problem. In order to realise the national aims of Greece, the Government proposes a series of measures under three categories—economy in expenses, amelioration of existing revenues and provision for new sources of income. These measures are expected to yield a sum of 20,000,000 drachmae (£800,000).

An extraordinary sensation has been caused in Paris, Rome, and other Continental capitals by the execution at Barcelona on October 13 of Senor Francisco Ferrer, the Spanish Republican agitator. The whole story is a curious one. Earnest appeals were made to the Government on Ferrer's behalf by those who sympathise either with the man himself or with the principles he advocated. Distinguished men of letters like MM. Anatole France and Maurice Maeterlinck suggested that his condemnation would be a crime against humanity: and if some of the things that have been said in his favour are true, we should be compelled to regard him as a martyr to the noblest of causes. Unfortunately for his reputation, the facts recorded by a Barcelona correspondent, as well as other impartial evidence, point to a very different conclusion.

Francisco Ferrer had been all his life an ardent champion of something more advanced than merely Republican views. He was a militant Socialist with a strong leaning towards anarchist doctrines. Not a man of culture or even, it would seem, of more than ordinary intelligence, he was wealthy; a rich Frenchwoman having left him a large legacy in recognition of his denunciation of kings, priests, and established laws. His Socialist views did not lead him to share the whole of his fortune with his fellow creatures: but, to do him justice, he spent a good deal of it on what he doubtless considered to be the most urgent necessities of the people. That is to say, he established a school at Barcelona where the doctrines he espoused were sedulously propagated. There is reason to believe, also, that he was a leading spirit in a movement which aimed at inculcating Socialism of a highly inflammatory type in the minds of the youth of Spain. The lay schools at Barcelona have been seminaries of revolution and social war. The text-books in use preach hatred and hostility against the State and the social order. Society, one of them says, is divided into the privileged and the disinherited classes; the former usurp everything; the latter die of hunger. The fruit of the workman's labour, it is taught, is unjustly though legally, misappropriated by the capitalist. The gospel of anarchism has been persistently preached in Barcelona with peculiar virulence; and Senor Ferrer was foremost in the crusade.

The investigation made into the origin of the recent riots at Barcelona, by Senor Ugarte the Attorney-General of the Supreme Court at Madrid, leaves little doubt as to the direct connection between such teaching and the propaganda into which Senor Ferrer threw his energies. It is conceivable that evidence might be adduced showing that he was clearly responsible for the dissemination of opinions which no civilised Government can tolerate, and which in this case led to a disastrous disturbance of the peace. But though the whole of his record has been taken into account he was not tried on a general indictment. Specific charges were made against him. A former prosecution had failed. Moral, the wretch who attempted to assassinate the King and Queen of Spain on their wedding day, had been his servant; and it was alleged that he himself was an accomplice in this dastardly crime. The charge, however, could not be made good and Senor Ferrer was set at liberty. He was arrested shortly after the outbreak of the disturbances at Barcelona, and he has been tried and condemned by court-martial for taking a part in fomenting them. That the procedure adopted was not precisely the same as the more formal method which would have been followed in England does not invalidate the justice of the sentence. It has yet to be shown, moreover, that the prisoner was denied any advantage that would be accorded elsewhere to suspected criminals. Nor can it be said that, if his crime was proved, the sentence was disproportionate to the offence. Men like Francisco Ferrer may not lead a riotous mob which destroys churches and convents, and defies the Police and the military till it can stand no longer against a disciplined force; but they are often far more to blame than the actual leaders of a riot for the loss of life and destruction of property; and it is to the interests of society that they should be punished.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Mantua," Oct. 30.

The following is the list of passengers per s.s. "Mantua," Captain F. W. Vibert, R. N. R., leaving Bombay to-day for Marseilles and London:—

Barnes, Mr W H	Lloyd, Mrs and infant and nurse.
Barrow, Miss	
Binning, Mr and Mrs D B	Macpherson, Mr A G H
Blakeman, Mr W	McMeeckin, Mrs
Carlton, Major L R	Montgomery, Mr and Mrs G G
Church, Mr F H	
Clayton, Mrs G A and 2 infants	Munn, Mr R A L
	Muter, Major I
Clephan, Miss B	Noorne, Mr L
Cobham, Major W	Odagiri, Mr M
Cosgrove, Mr	Pechey, Mr W P
Crosbie, Miss	Pirrie, Mrs F W and 2 children
Crosbie, Mr C W	
Ditmas, Major A R	Raban, Capt H G
Doveton, Mrs M E	Richardson, Miss
Dowler, Dr H M and Mrs and child	Richardson, Mr B H
	Rose, Mr A
Dunlop, Mrs H J, child and infant	Roy, Mr N C
	Sale, Miss M G
Funk, Rev A E	Schmidt, Mr H
Grant, Capt G P	Scott-Hewitt, Mr N
Grimshaw, Mr H E	Shah, Mr and Mrs and infant
Gunn, Mr J B	
Hare-Scott, Miss	Smart, Mr W W
Haynes, Mrs	Smith, Captain C A
Hopburn, Mr G	Sowers, Mr D C
Hilarey, Mr H J	Stevenson, Mrs
Hodgson, Capt C E	Stockwell, Mrs and child and maid
Holman, Mr F C	
Huggins, Mr J R	Trevor-Robinson, Mr E
Hume, Mr and Mrs H R and 2 infants	Wake, Mr and Mrs G E
	Waters, Major E E
Inouye, Mr K	Whittle, Mr B A
Keightley, Mr A P	Wood, Mrs Walter and Miss
Ker, Lt-Col M A	
Lawrie, Mr A R	Wray, Miss
Liebsman, Mrs and child	Yelland, Mr N
Lindley, Mrs and infant	

The Cunarder "Lusitania," from New York, arrived at Queenstown recently with passengers and mails, having made the passage in 4 days, 15 hours, 52 minutes. This is the fastest Eastern trip made by the "Lusitania," and beats her own previous records by 1 hour 16 minutes. The average rate of speed was 25·10 knots, despite the fact that she experienced strong easterly gales.

POLAR EXPLORATION.

Dr. Cook's Narrative.

The concluding instalments of Dr. Cook's narrative, in which he describes his actual arrival at the North Pole, have appeared in the "New York Herald" (European edition). In them Dr. Cook says:—

"At noon on April 10 the sun's altitude was carefully set on the sextant, and the latitude, quickly reduced, gave 89 deg. 31 min.—twenty-nine miles from the Pole. I awakened Etukishook and told him that in two average marches we would reach the "tigi ahu" (big nail). Ahwelah was awakened with a kick, and together they went out to a hummock and through glasses sought for a mark to locate so important a place as the terrestrial axis. I tried to explain that the Pole was not visible to the eye; that its position was only located by a repeated use of the various instruments. This entirely satisfied their curiosity and they burst out in harrahs of joy. Camp was pitched again early in the morning of April 20. The observations gave latitude 89 deg 46.5 min., longitude 94 deg. 52 min. We started off again after midnight on April 21. When the pedometer registered fourteen and a half miles we camped and went to sleep. The observations gave 89 deg. 59 min. 45 sec. We therefore had the Pole, or the exact spot where it should be, within sight. We advanced the fifteen seconds made supplementary observations pitched the camp built a snow igloo and prepared to make ourselves comfortable for a stay long enough for two rounds of observations. Our position was thus doubly assured and a necessary day of rest was gained. But I slept very little. My goal was reached; the ambition of my life had been fulfilled."

"During the first hour of April 23 our backs were turned to the Pole and to the sun. Our exploring ambition had been thoroughly satisfied, and there were few glances backward. During the first days, with fair weather and favourable ice, long marches were made. We aimed to return along the 110th Meridian. On May 6 we were stopped at 6 a.m. by an unusual gale, and when no longer able to force the dogs through the blinding drift, we sought the lee of an uplifted block of ice. Here suitable snow was found for a snow-house. A few blocks were cut out, but the wind swept them away like chips. The tent was tried, but it could not be made to stand in the rush of the roaring tumult. In sheer despair we crept into the tent without erecting the pole, and creeping into our bags, we then allowed the flapping silk to be burried by the drifting. . . . On May 24 the sky cleared long enough to give us set observations. There remained on the sleds scarcely enough food to reach our eaches, unless we averaged fifteen miles daily. On the return from the Pole to here we had only been able to make twelve miles daily. At the end of a struggle of twenty days through thick fog we found ourselves for down in Crown Prince Gustav Sea, with open water and impassable small ice as a barrier between us and Heiberg Island. . . . After further difficulties we crossed, early in July, to Jones Sound. Then followed a long, perilous adventure with boat and sled, during which our last ammunition was expended in securing birds for food. After that, by looped lines and sling-shots, birds were still captured. Early in September we were beset on the shores of Baffin Bay with neither food, fuel, nor ammunition. New implements were shaped and we returned westward to Cape Sparbo to seek a place at which to pitch a winter camp. An underground den was built of stones, bones and turf and with our primitive weapons we fought walrus, bear, musk-ox, and other animals. The winter night of 1908-1909 was spent in preparing food and equipment for the return and on Feb 18 1909, we started with a remodelled sled. We reached our camp at Annootok in the middle of April. Here I met Harry Whitney and told him of our conquest of the Pole."

STATEMENT BY COMMANDER PEARY.

Commander Peary's long-expected statement of the evidence on which he bases his statement that Dr. Cook did not reach the Pole has been issued by the Peary Arctic Club, New York. In effect it repeats Commander Peary's declaration that Dr. Cook was never out of sight of land. The most important features is an Arctic chart on which the two Eskimos who, Dr. Cook says accompanied him on his journey to the Pole traced the route of the real journey, indicating the points at which incident such as the killing of game the abandoning of the sledge, camping for several days, occurred. These were endorsed on the chart by the Peary party.

Commander Peary's statement says that when he reached Cape Columbia in August of this year, nine days before arriving at Etah, Eskimos mentioned in a general way that Dr. Cook had been north wintering in [illegible] and had told the whites at Etah that he had been a long way north but this was not so. The Eskimos, Commander Peary says, laughed at Dr. Cook's story. So on reaching Etah he asked the doctor's two companions, aged 18 and 19, to describe Dr. Cook's journey, which they did.

The rest of the statement signed by Commander Peary, Capt. Bartlett, Professor Macmillan, Mr. Borup and Henson consist of the boys' story as told by each independently and corroborated in part by the father of one of them. He shared the first and last thirds of their journey. The statement says that the story was elicited neither by threats nor by promises, the boys and the older man talking of their experiences as they would have talked about any hunting trip. One of the boys first described the route, pointing it out on the chart, while several of the party took notes. The second boy suggested minor changes, which the first accepted; and then the first boy traced the route with a pencil. The greater part of the statements was taken in Commander Peary's absence so as to avoid the charge of undue influence.

Their story is that Dr. Cook, Capt. Franke, and nine Eskimos left Annootok, crossed Smith Sound at Cape Sabine, and slept in Commander Peary's house at Payer Harbour. They went north through Rice Strait and Buchanan Bay, and after a few marches Capt. Franke and three Ekimos returned. Dr. Cook continued with the others up Flagler Bay the head of which they crossed, and Ellesmere Land to Sverdrup's Bay Fiord on the west side, thence north through Heureka Sound and Nansen Strait, killing musk oxen and bears en route and making caches. Reaching Axel Heiberg Land South of Cape Hubbard, where they made a cache, four Eskimos returned. Two, however, went one march further, and helped to build an igloo but did not sleep there. They carried back a letter to Franke, dated March 17, and arrived at Annootok on May 7. After sleeping the igloo Dr. Cook and the two others went north-west with two sledges and twenty dogs one more march, on which they encountered rough ice and an open lead. They did not enter the rough ice nor did they cross the lead, but turned west and then south-west returning to Heiberg Land at a point west of the last "cache". Here they camped for four or five sleeps, during which the younger Eskimo went to the cache and recovered a gun which he had left and a few supplies.

The statement says that the boys were asked why they took only a few supplies. They replied that only a small quantity of the provisions carried had been used; the dogs and sledges had all they could carry. In answer to questions suggested by Commander Peary, they replied that they encountered no open leads and made no "caches," they killed no bears, no seals, and no dogs. There was sea ice north of Cape Hubbard. They returned to land with the sledges still loaded. They saw a low island from the camp on Heiberg Land. The first boy drew this; the second protested that it was too large and the first agreed. The statement says that there were no other changes in their story.

From Heiborg they journed towards this island, Amundland, discovered by Sverdrup. They passed it without visiting it, and came down through Norwegian Bay to Eids Bay, on the east side of Graham Island, thence south-west to Heiligate, Simmons Peninsula, killing some dogs on the way. Here open water was encountered; they abandoned the dogs and one sledge, took boat at North Kent Land, passing up Norfolk inlet, and proceeded along the north shore of Colin Archer Peninsula and Cape Vera. There they obtained fresh eider duck eggs, killed a walrus shortened the sledge and proceeded along the south shore of Jones Sound to Cape Sparbo, where they killed many musk oxen. They wintered there and returned by easy stages to Annootok in the spring of 1909.

The boys' account of the journey from Cape Hubbard and the arrival at Amundland covers the period in which Dr. Cook asserts that he went to the Pole and back, and the statement says that this was the only time in which he could have made any attempt to reach the Pole. "The boys' answer that they killed no game, made no "caches," and lost no dogs, returning to land with loaded sledges, makes the attainment of the Pole a physical and mathematical impossibility, as it means feeding three men and more than twenty dogs during a journey of 1,040 geographical miles on less than three sledge-loads of supplies."

Dr. Cook declines to enter into any controversy with Commander Peary at present. He explains the statements of the Eskimos by saying that they obeyed his instructions not to speak of his journey over the Polar Sea, and that their evasive replies were wrested from their natural meaning.

MR. SHACKLETON IN DENMARK.

Mr. Shackleton arrived at Copenhagen on Oct. 9, and lectured before the Danish Geographical Society in the evening. The King received the explorer in audience, the presentation being made by the British Minister. His Majesty conferred upon Mr. Shackleton the Commandership of the Dannebrog Order of the Second Class. Among those present at the meeting of the Geographical Society were the King and Queen of Denmark, Queen Alexandra, the Dowager Empress of Russia, and other members of the royal family, and the committee of the Geographical Society. The Crown Prince, in his capacity as President of the Geographical Society, opened the meeting. He thanked Mr. Shackleton for having agreed to lecture, and asked him to accept the gold medal of the society.

Mr. Shackleton returned thanks, and delivered his lecture, which was received with hearty cheers. After the lecture Mr. Shackleton was entertained at a "vin d'honneur." M. Sorensen, Minister for Public Instruction, and Professor Otto Nordenskjold and Commodore Gerlache, the Antarctic explorers, were among those present. Count Rohen-Lavetrau, the Vice-President of the Geographical Society, proposed the health of the Kings of Denmark and Great Britain, and Commodore Hovgaard, the famous Arctic explorer, that of Mr. Shackleton.

Mr. Shackleton received representative of the Press to whom he declared that he had no plans for a fresh Antarctic expedition. He believed that Capt. Scott had every prospect of reaching the South Pole. Mr. Shackleton declined to discuss the Cook-Peary controversy. He intends, he said, to present a small collection of specimens of Antarctic rocks to each of the principal geological museums.

DR. COOK AND THE ASCENT OF MOUNT MCKINLEY.

A telegram from New York to the 'Times,' dated Oct. 15 says:—

"A sensational turn has been given to the inquiry by the Explorers Club, of which Dr. Cook is a member, into the doubts cast upon his contention that he climbed Mount McKinley, in Alaska, in September 1906, by the publication this afternoon of an affidavit made by Mr. Edward Barrille, his guide and only companion on the ascent. Mr. Barrille swears that Dr. Cook was never nearer than fourteen miles to the summit: the highest elevation reached did not exceed 10,000 feet. He declares that the photograph in Dr. Cook's book "To the Top of the Continent" was in fact a photograph of the peak at an elevation of not more than 8,000 feet, and not less in an air line than twenty miles from the top of the mountain. The photograph in question showed Mr. Barrille standing on the supposed top of the mountain with the American flag lashed to an axe in his hand. Mr. Barrille asserts that the film was carefully exposed at such an angle as to shut off views of the surrounding eight peaks, making it appear that they actually ascended the whole 20,000 feet of the mountain, and this particular peak was chosen because it looked the same as the top of Mount McKinley in the distance. Mr. Barrille further avers that by the direction of Dr. Cook he "doctored" his diary, changing the dates to accord with the pictures and the Doctor's intended assertions, and that the whole of the vivid descriptions of the ascent by Dr. Cook in the book are fraudulent and not based on fact, Dr. Cook at the time of the supposed ascent having descended the mountain and gone boating in a gasoline launch on the river at the foot.

Dr. Cook, when informed in Philadelphia of the publication of Mr. Barrille's affidavit, simply said he could prove that he reached the summit of the mountain as he had asserted, and that the only reason he could imagine why the guide should say that he did not was because Mr. Barrille through an oversight had not been paid in full for his services.

Mr. Walter Miller, the photographer of the Mc Kinley expedition, has made an affidavit at Seattle corroborating Mr. Barrille. Both have been obtained by attorneys supposed to represent the Peary Arctic Club.

DR. COOK'S CLIMB.

THE GUIDE AND HIS BRIBE.

London, October 16.

"An interesting sidelight on the accusations brought by Mr. Barrille, the guide, against Dr. Cook in connection with his claim to have ascended Mount McKinley, in Alaska was given yesterday by Mr. Melville E. Stone the general manager of the Associated Press of America who is at present in London.

Mr. Stone said: "A number of years ago Dr. Cook called on me at my offices in New York and told me that he was about to join in an expedition to go to Alaska to climb Mount McKinley, a very high peak which until then had not been explored. He asked if in case of success I desired him to telegraph the news to us I naturally said I should be glad. If he would do so.

"He went away, and after some months we received a message that he had climbed the mountain from the north side. At the same moment he sent a similar message to the secretary of the Peary Arctic Club in New York, Mr. Herbert Bridgeman.

"When these despatches appeared in print Professor Herschel Parker, of Columbia University, who was one of the expedition, challenged their accuracy on the ground that no one could possibly climb the mountain from the north side. It seems that the expedition went up to Alaska, and after carefully examining the mountain decided that the ascent was impossible. Although, of course they were greatly disappointed, they reluctantly gave it up, and left Dr. Cook with a helper name Barrille to pack up their traps and return.

"Well, after some months, Dr. Cook returned and found his story discredited because of the statements of Professor Parker and others. He then said a blunder had been made in transmission, and that the telegram should have read 'north-east' instead of 'north.' His associates in the expedition then withdrew their accusation of falsehood, saying that while obviously no one could make an ascent from the north side, they had never been upon the north-east side, and could not say definitely that Dr. Cooks statements were untrue.

"As the Cook despatch had passed over a number of telegraph lines, it was possible that an error in the transmission had been made, but later the originaltelegram turned up, and then Dr. Cook said that the error was his own, and was simply one resulting from temporary aberration.

"I think it is true that a good many people in Alaska never believed his story, I have been assured that such is the case by a number of them,

"When Dr. Cook reached Copenhagen it occurred to me to hunt up the man Barrille, who was his helper and companion on the alleged ascent of Mount McKinley. I found him engaged in a mine in the State of Montana. Our correspondent called on him, and at first he decline to make a statement, saying that he preferred to await Cook's return to New York.

"When Cook did arrive our correspondent called on Barrille again, and he then said, Whether Dr. Cook climbed Mount McKinley or not will depend on whether the pays me what he owes me or not.'

"Before I left New York I knew that Barrille had been asked to come to the Atlantic coast, and now I am not at all surprised to see that he has made an affidavit to the effect that Dr. Cook never reached the summit of Mount McKinley."

B, B, & C, I, RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 2nd Oct, on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,35,000	Rs. 1,70,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 3,09,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	267	337	8	612
For previous 12 weeks of half year	19,63,706	18,97,191	48,692	39,09,589
Total for 13 weeks	20,98,706	20,67,191	52,692	42,18,589
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,61,388	1,92,928	851	3,55,167
Per mile of Ry...	320	382	2	710
Total to corresponding date...	18,96,841	19,94,265	— 3,755	38,82,351

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 49,167
Increase to date .....Rs. 3,36,238

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

Mr. Gladstone, on another occasion seems to have said of Sir A. Godley, that there was no office under the Crown, however exalted, he would not be able to fill with credit to himself and advantage to the State, and yet for nearly a generation he has occupied a post which, however honourable, necessitated self-effacement. Why, instead of being Under-Secretary of State for India, was he not Viceroy of India? Is it because of the snobbishness that in these days limits the selections to holders of peerages? I am old enough to remember the howls that were uttered when in the days before he became a peer or thought of ever becoming one, Mr. Goschen was mentioned as a probable Viceroy of India. *A propos* of Sir Arthur Godley's connection with Gladstone, I am tempted to tell over again a story I heard on good authority at the time and mentioned in your columns. When Lord Randolph Churchill assumed office as Secretary of State for India, a rather narrow-minded Conservative friend of his went to him and said by way of caution: "I do not know whether you are aware of the fact, but Mr. Godley"—he was not made a K. C. B. until eight years later—"was a Private Secretary to Gladstone." I can imagine the contemptuous manner in which he replied to his fussy adviser: "Well, all I can say is that Mr. Gladstone is much to be congratulated on having had such a man as his Private Secretary." The *Times* suggests that "the combination in recent years of two such powerful personalities as Lord Morley and his old friend Sir Arthur Godley, at the India office hastended, perhaps, to diminish the full measure of influence in the shaping of policy the India Council should possess." That is possible, but I should have thought his influence would have been greater when certain persons who shall be nameless occupied the office filled by Lord Morley. The appointment of Sir Richmond Ritchie to succeed Sir Arthur Godley as Under-Secretary, is a very great compliment to the staff of the India Office, and should compensate them for occasionally seeing the prizes of the department being awarded to Anglo-Indian officials. Sir Richmond Ritchie's promotion, and in a minor degree, the selection of so junior a man as Mr. F. A. Hirtzel, C. B., to be Secretary of the Political Department, should have the effect of increasing the tendency of the best men in the competitive examination to join the Home instead of the Indian Service. It is only 15 years since Mr. Hirtzel joined the India Office as a junior clerk, but his rise, rapid as it has been, has not been so rapid as that of another clever official, Mr. Lionel Abrahams, who became Secretary of the Financial Department within nine years of his entering the Civil Service.

PARLIAMENTARY INDIFFERENCE.

From some of the comments that are periodically made on the empty state of the House of Commons during an Indian Budget debate, there seems to be an impression abroad that on no other occasions are the green benches deserted. That is far from being the case even when the speakers are not quite such bores as are An

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The King and Party Leaders.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

MR. ASQUITH returned to London on October 9 on the conclusion of his visit to the King at Balmoral. A number of people were on the platform to witness his arrival, including some women, who attracted a good deal of attention from the Police, the suggestion being that they were Suffragists. One woman concealed herself behind the pillars, supporting the bridge across the station, and was within a few feet of the Prime Minister's motor car.

Mr. Asquith stepped briskly out of the sleeping compartment of the train, accompanied only by his man servant. The Prime Minister walked straight across to his car, and had just taken his seat when the woman who had concealed herself rushed up to the door of the vehicle and shouted. "Votes for Women!"

She was immediately seized by two policemen, whereupon, addressing herself to the Prime Minister she asked, "When are you going to give votes for women, sir?" Mr. Asquith took no notice of her, but lifted his hat in response to the salutations of others upon the platform.

As the woman was led away by the two officers she again cried, "Votes for Women! When will you give us votes for women?" A gentleman standing near to the car indignantly answered, "When are you going to learn to behave yourself?"

The car then moved off without further incident, the Prime Minister driving to his official residence in Downing Street. Mr. Asquith, on his return to Downing Street, was visited by Lord Aberdeen, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

At noon on October 12, in response to a summons from the King, Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour went to Buckingham Palace, and had audience of His Majesty. The audience lasted about three-quarters of an hour. Subsequently Mr. Asquith had audience of the King. Mr. Asquith drove up to Buckingham Palace just as Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne were leaving, at a quarter to one. The Prime Minister was at once conducted to the King's private apartments, and the audience which he had of His Majesty was of brief duration, lasting about a quarter of an hour. It is stated that Mr. Asquith also called at Buckingham Palace earlier in the day, at about eleven o'clock, but that on this occasion he did not see the King.

Mr. Asquith left Downing Street in the afternoon for the country, and will not return to town this week. Mr. Balfour left town for Sandwich, where it is understood, he intends to stay this week. Lord Lansdowne attended the House of Lords later in the day, where the Irish Land Bill was under consideration.

The Parliamentary correspondent of the "Times" says:—The assumption has naturally been made by the public that the visits to the King yesterday of Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Balfour, and, subsequently, Mr. Asquith, following on the recent visits to His Majesty at Balmoral of Lord Rosebery, Lord James of Hereford, Lord Cawdor, and Mr. Asquith, indicate that the King is informing himself as to the political situation, and especially as to the crisis which is believed to be impending in connection with the Finance Bill. It may be said at once that this assumption is correct, although many of the statements which are being circulated as to the nature of these visits are very far from the truth. When all the signs and tokens in the political world point to storm it is the most natural thing in the world that His Majesty should desire to ascertain the various opinions of the Party leaders. It is equally obvious that the King could not have formally consulted the Unionist leaders except on the advice of his Prime Minister.

No direct interposition would be possible at all similar to that which was effected by Queen Victoria in 1884 through the Duke of Buccleuch, for the very simple reason that so far as the present political situation is concerned, nothing has yet happened. What may happen in the future is still problematical. It may be said, in passing, that there is a feeling in Unionist circles that for the Ministry to advice the King to ascertain the opinions of the Unionist leaders would seem to be a confession on the part of the Ministry that they are not very sure of their position.

It has been said that the King is informing himself as to the political situation, but he is not "intervening," to employ an unfortunate phrase which has been used in other quarters. There is no reason to suppose that the situation has undergone any change. The Unionist leaders are, naturally, aware of the trend of feeling among their supporters, but manifestly they cannot venture upon a prediction as to what will be the ultimate fate of the Finance Bill. So far as the interests of peace are concerned, it may be pointed out that the only public action on the part of any member of the Government which has taken place between Mr. Asquith's first and second visit to the King is the speech which Mr. Lloyd-George made at Newcastle. Unionists do not consider that this speech affords reason for supposing that an accommodation is in sight.

A PROPOSED REFERENDUM. NOVEL APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY.

The Parliamentary correspondent of the "Times" states that the Government have been considering for some time past whether, in the event of the House of Lords refusing to pass the Finance Bill, they should at once appeal to the people by referendum to discover whether the majority of the electorate who registered their opinion by this means were for or against the Budget.

"For such a step," says the correspondent, "legislative sanction would be required; and doubtless, if the Government have resort to this expedient on the event, which must still be considered to be hypothetical, of the House of Lords refusing to pass the Budget, they would introduce a short Bill providing that there should be a referendum to the people in this particular case, on the issue of the Budget, and sanctioning the necessary expenditure. If the House of Lords had declined to pass the Finance Bill on the ground that before the momentous changes which it proposed were enacted, the country should be consulted, they would hardly be able, and perhaps would be unwilling, to withhold their assent to a Referendum Bill introduced for the express purpose of consulting the country. It might be expected, therefore, that a Referendum Bill would in such cases be passed through all its stages in a very few days. If Parliament were then adjourned while the referendum was being taken, instead of being prorogued, there are good grounds for the view that the financial embarrassments would be obviated, the Budget resolutions, on the faith of which the new taxes have been imposed, holding good so long as the session remained in being, and so long as there remained a possibility of the Finance Bill's ultimately passing into law before March 31 next."

As to the method of appealing to the people by referendum on a specific issue, the difficulties, the "Times" correspondent says, have been exaggerated. One course which might be favoured would be to take steps to deliver voting papers to all the electors, together with instructions how to vote, and an accompanying envelope in which the voting paper should be sealed up, thus preserving the secrecy of the ballot. The elector's cross would be placed against the word "for" or the word "against" the Budget, as the case might be. If it were found impracticable to deliver these documents, they might be available on a stated day at the polling booths, to which the electors might go to record their votes for or against the Budget. This procedure would, of course, be less costly than a General Election.

THE FINANCE BILL AS AMENDED.

Owing to the large number of amendments which have been made during the Committee stage, the Finance Bill, which has now been printed comprises ninety-seven clauses instead of seventy-four, and is twenty-five pages longer than the original Bill. The most marked change which has taken place is in connection with the land clauses, which now number forty-two as compared with twenty-eight, while the death duty clauses have been increased from six to eleven. A copy of the first part of the Bill (duties on land values) as proposed to be amended on report by the Government has been issued in the form a White Paper.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's amendments extend to nearly nine pages. Government amendments relating to other parts of the Bill include one, giving the Treasury power to make regulations providing for the total or partial exemption for a limited period from duty of any motors brought into this country by persons making a temporary stay.

Another of Mr. Lloyd-George's amendments provides that where developed land reverts to undeveloped land it shall, after the expiration of a year, be treated as undeveloped for the purposes of duty. In Clause 17 the Chancellor proposes that the exemption shall not apply so as to exempt more than five acres, and where the land, gardens, or pleasure grounds, occupied together with a dwelling house exceed five acres in extent, those five acres shall be exempted which are determined by the Commissioners to be most adapted for use as gardens or pleasure grounds in connection with the dwelling house. Where the dwelling-house, gardens, and pleasure grounds are valued for the purpose of income-tax under Schedule A, together with other land, the total annual value shall be divided between the dwelling house, gardens, and pleasure grounds and the other land in such manner as the Commissioners may determine.

BUDGET SPEECHES.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR AND MR. CHURCHILL.

The Lord Chancellor was on October 8 entertained at a dinner at the National Liberal Club, over which Lord Carrington presided. In proposing "Our Guest," Mr. Churchill, M. P., said he had never ranked himself with those who believed that the Budget would be rejected by the House of Lords. That would be a constitutional outrage; but they were bound to be fully prepared for all contingencies. The control of finance by the representative Chamber was the keystone of the constitutional fabric. The rejection of the Budget by the House of Lords would not be a mere question of stopping a money Bill, but it would amount to a claim by a non-elective, unrepresentative Chamber to make and unmake Governments. That was the issue before them now, and they did not intend to soften it in any way. The Budget would soon leave the House of Commons in a final form. No amendment by the House of Lords would be entertained. The Government's intentions were straightforward. They sought no conflict and they feared no conflict. They would make no overtures to the House of Lords. They would accept no compromise.

The Lord Chancellor, in reply said he hoped, as he believed, that there would be no party collision in regard to the passing of the Finance Bill. He could not bring himself to think that the leaders of opinion in the Conservative Party would take a step which must lead to a most grave conflict, and at the same time place the finances of the country in a state of disorder so far-reaching and so serious that few who had not studied the subject really appreciated the magnitude of the evil. Lord Loreburn proceeded to repudiate the allegation that the aims of the Liberal Party were Socialistic; but they were in favour of social reform, which was a very different thing. He closed by declaring that they had not only a united Cabinet but a united Party.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE AT NEWCASTLE.

Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, spoke thrice at Newcastle on October 9; in the Palace Theatre and St. George's Drill Hall in the afternoon, and the Newcastle Liberal Club in the evening. He dealt in each case with his view of the important aspects of the present political situation. Vigorous trenchant, effective in sarcasm and invective, he carried his meetings with him always. The finances of the Dukes and other Peers he dealt with exhaustively; with the financial status of members of the House of Commons almost as fully. From that he turned to an intimate discussion of the revenues of railway companies, landlords, colliery companies, and various private individuals. Indeed the only financial position that he did not discuss was that of the nation. There was no reference at all to the revenue returns and the discrepancies between the Estimates and the actual receipts under his Budget.

Disavowing any intention of making a speech, but rather of having a "plain straight talk," the Chancellor of the Exchequer plunged at once into personalities. The "great slump in dukes" was the text for much humorous raillery. A fully-equipped duke—(laughter)—cost as much to keep up as two "Dreadnoughts"—(great laughter)—was just as great a terror—(renewed laughter)—and lived longer. (Great laughter.) The rage of the landlords at the Budget was next described. It was not, he said, the present land taxes which aroused that rage. It was the future; for the taxes would grow.

ILLUSTRATION OF EVERY TAX.

A vivid picture of the landlord as an enemy of the people occupied Mr. Lloyd-George for some time. He said:—

The case was given me the other day from Yorkshire, of all places in the world, and, as it illustrates practically every tax which I propose in my Budget, if you can stand it I will tell you this story—("Go on")—and as I have it on the authority of the managing director of the concern, well, he is responsible. It is the story of a district in Yorkshire which four or five years ago was purely agricultural, really agricultural, receiving half its rates as agricultural land from your taxes and mine. (Hear, hear.) There was not a village within four miles of it, not an industry, not a factory, not a coal mine, and some very enterprising mining investors came along and said: "We think there's coal here." They went to the landlord and said: "Will you allow us to dig for coal here?" and he said: "For a consideration, of course"—(laughter)—"quite a trifle—only sixpence"; and they said: "Certainly." So he allowed them to do it. He said: "I will only charge you sixpence a ton on all the coal that comes up." They said: "What about the surface?" "Ah, certainly; I will sell you any surface land you want for the purpose for a consideration." "Well, what do you want?" they said: "You are receiving now 15s. 6d. an acre; what will you want from us?" "Well," he said, "four pounds an acre." Then they said to him: "We must bring workmen here, and as there are no cottages we shall have to build them, and we propose building a model village," and they will have built one of the most beautiful model villages in the Kingdom—(hear, hear)—and they said: "Will you allow us to build a few cottages?" "Certainly; want a small return—(laughter)—six pounds or ten pounds an acre." Quite moderate, and I am not holding him up to pillory him. This landlord is really a most moderate landlord. The land was at 15s. 6d. and he charges ten pounds. Well, that is only eighteen times the value of the land. I can give you cases where landlords have charged thirty, forty, even a hundred times the value of the land. This man has been most moderate, only eighteen times its value. Then he said to them: "There is the fishpond rather near your model village. I don't think it will be worth much afterwards, whatever it's worth now, so I think you had better take it," he said to the mining speculators. They said "All right it will be rather good sport to fish either for trout or tadoples"—(laughter)—and he replied: "I am getting one pound for it now, I will let you have it for eighteen guineas a year"—cheap. (Laughter.) Well now they started. They spent half a million without knowing what would happen. It was a real speculation a real risk. They took it on, spent half a million discovered the coal and the landowner is getting royalties now at the rate of nearly twenty thousand per annum. He is getting in addition the four pounds per annum for every acre of land on the surface used by the colliery, he is getting six to ten pounds per annum per acre for all the cottages there. He charges four pounds per annum for tipping rubbish and ten pounds per annum for workmen's cottages—and he is making a good thing out of it—(laughter)—a very good thing out of it. Well, now recently, as they were prospering and getting more and more coal, in a very short time they will be paying forty thousand pounds per annum for this land for the royalties alone, but never having spent a penny upon it they wrote to him and said "We want more ground to build cottages on" He said: "Certainly, for one hundred and fifty pounds per acre—(laughter)—the land now for agricultural purposes being worth about twenty pounds per acre and the landlord getting half his rates paid out of the general taxation of the country in respect to the fact that it is agricultural land. What happens? He said to them: "I will let you have this land at one hundred and fifty pounds per acre," but he added—and I am sure this will commend itself to every temperance man in this house—he said: "No public-house to be erected." Well, now, gentlemen, that is all right. (Some cheers.) Oh! I beg your pardon, here is another sentence—(laughter)—"without the consent of the landlord." (Renewed laughter.) If consent is given an extra premium is required. (Laughter) I like a man who puts a high value on his principles. (Laughter.) Here, at any rate, is a man who won't part with them without an extra premium. (Laughter.) They said to him: "Well, supposing the enterprise fails, supposing we cannot get coal, or suppose we don't get a sufficient quantity to pay." "Well," he said—landlords are always accommodating in these cases—"I charge you a dead rent." "Very fair; pay a dead rent," he said, "for a dead failure" (Laughter.) So it is a growing one; it is a graduated one; they believe in graduated receipts. (Laughter.) I am trying to inculcate the principles of graduated payments to them; and in a few years the dead rent will be £7,900 a year. The more the mine owners sink in the mine the greater the loss, and the greater the loss of the mine owner the greater the payment to the landlord.

The shameful gains of landlords and other wicked classes of the community having been fully dealt with, the Chancellor of the Exchequer became directly minatory to the "Unionists, hypocrites, pharisees" who opposed him, and went on to explain.

"WHERE MY BUDGET COMES IN."

Well, now, where does my Budget come in? (Laughter.) It comes in rather late, I admit; it ought to have come in one of the eralier chapters. Still, it comes in soon enough to give the story a happy ending. (Laughter and cheers.) When the forty thousand pound royalty comes, five per cent. for the first time will come to the State ("Hear hear," and a voice: "Too little.") The land outside the land which is nominally agricultural land, but which is really now valuable building land, will pay a halfpenny in the pound. When it is sold we will get twenty per cent. on the increase—(hear, hear)—and when the landlord passes away to another sphere—(laughter)—we shall then get the dead rent—(loud laughter)—twenty per cent. on the increase. More than that, we have made another little provision. We have considered his case thoroughly. (Laughter.) When these cottages fall in and his heir comes and walks in for the whole of this beautiful model village—this model landlord of a model village—the State will then, under this Budget, say; "Very well, if you really must take all that property I think we had better get a toll of ten per cent. off it." At any rate we shall be able to do something for the people who live in these cottages. We have got a little provision. He has only leased one seam of coal. They have discovered I think, four seams. Some day the other three seams will probably be leased. The five per cent. only applies to existing collieries, but we have got a special provision for future collieries. (Laughter.) We shall then ask from him not five per cent. of the royalty but twenty per cent. (Loud cheers.) Where is the injustice there? (Cries of "None.") I agree with you. (Laughter.) I have been listening to criticism for five months, and they could not point out a single injustice in it. They simply scolded at large. Let me call attention to one provision in this lease, because it really casts a strange, almost a weird, light upon the landlords' ideal of rural life in this county. There is a clause in the lease of the model village that no persons shall reside in any of these cottages if they have ever been convicted of an offence against the game laws—(cries of "Shame")—no person shall lodge there if he has been convicted of a game offence; no person shall reside there if the landlord or his agent has any objection to them. ("Shame.") And this is a free country. Here is a poor miner who is guilty, of what? Of doing something which the landlord spends his life in doing—(a voice: "Gan on, George," followed by laughter—and cheers)—and which I have doae myself many a time—(laughter)—without a license—(laughter)—only in Wales. (Renewed laughter.) What happens? Not merely is he to be fined, but he is to be deprived, as far as this gentleman is concerned, of the opportunity of for all time of earning a decent living for himself and his family. All I can say is that a provision of the sort in any lease is an outrage. (Cheers.)

NO INJUSTICE.

Well, now, these are the taxes—I have given you illustrations of them. I defy any reasonable man anywhere to say that there is any injustice in taxing men under these conditions when the State needs the money. We want money for the defence of the country to provide pensions for the old people who have been spending their lives in tilling the soil at a very pittance in sinking those mines and risking their lives, and when they are old we don't want to starve them or to humilitate them. We say, What better use can you make of wealth than to use it for the purpose of picking up the broken, healing the wounded, curing the sick, bringing a little more light, comfort, and happiness to the aged? (Loud cheers.) These men ought to feel honoured that Providence has given them the chance to put a little into the poor-box, and since they won't do it themselves we have got to do it for them. (Laughter.) I have another illustration before I come to the House of Lords—(a voice: "Go on")—showing how these taxes on landlords really burden industry. The other day in the House of Commons there was a speech delivered when I proposed to tax mining royalties by a gentleman called Sir John Randles—(some booing)—and, by the way, it is a very significant and interesting lesson for you in Newcastle that that gentleman got into the House of Commons and made the speech against mining royalties purely through a split in the party. The candidate who was opposed to him in favour of the taxation of mining royalties—in fact, he has been working harder than almost anybody for the Budget League—was Mr. Frederick Guest. Well, Sir John Randles made a speech in the House of Commons which he thought was against the proposal. He said: "This tax is an unjust one, it is an oppressive one, it interferes with industry." That is the tax of five per cent. which I proposed on mining royalties. He said: "Do you know how much it will cost per ton of steel?" And he began working it out. You require limestone ore and so many tons of coal, and we had a five per cent. tax on royalty on each, and he said: "That comes to sixpence per ton on steel—your tax on mining royalties—and that interferes with the competition with the foreigner." We pointed out to him, that in the first place we did not tax the industry at all, but simply taxed those who did tax industry. (Cheers.) We pointed out to him that five per cent was only a twentieth, and if our taxes upon the royalties came to sixpence the royalties must have been ten shillings, and if a sixpenny tax upon steel is going to interfere in our competition with the foreigner what will ten shillings do? (Cheers.) As a matter of fact, it is not against foreign tariffs that we want to be protected. What we want is protection against the landlords' tariff. ("Hear. hear," and cheers.)

THE LORDS AND THE COUNTRY.

Well, now, we are going to send the Bill up, all the taxes or none (Loud and prolonged cheers.) What will the Lords do? (Laughter) I tell you frankly it is a matter which concerns them far more than it concerns us. (Hear, hear.) The more irresponsible and feather-headed among them—(laughter)—want to throw it out, but what will the rest do? It will depend on the weather. (Ladghter.) There are some who are not fair weather sailors and they will go on, but poor Lord Lansdowne—(laughter)—with his creaky old ship and his mutinous crew—there he is. He has got to sail through the narrows with one eye on the weather-glass—(laughter)—and the other on the forecastle. (More laughter.) But it does not depend on him. It will depend in the first place probably on the reports from the country. The most important gentlemen in the business is not Lord Lansdowne, with all his adroit management of the House os Lords, not even Mr. Balfour, with his invaluable services to his party. The real sailing master is Sir Arthur Acland-Hood, the Chief Whip of the Tory Party, and the ancient mariner—(laughter)—is engaged at the present moment trying to decide whether it is safe to shoot the albatross. (More laughter.) He would probably not discover it until too late, but still this is the great Constitutional Party, and if there is one thing more than another better established about the British Constitution it is this, that the Commons, and the Commons alone, have the complete control of Supply and Ways and Means. (Hear, hear.) And what our fathers established through centuries of struggles and of strife, even of bloodshed, we are not going to be traitors to. (Loud cheers.) Who talks about altering and meddling with the Constitution? The Constitutional Party—the great Constitutional Party. (Laughter.) As long as the Constitution gave rank and possession and power it was not to be interfered with. As long as it secured even their sports from intrusion and made interference with them a crime, as long as the Constitution forced royalties and ground rents and fees, premiums and fines, the black retinue of exaction, as long as it showered writs and summonses and injunctions and distresses, and warrants to enforce them, then the Constitution was inviolate; it was sacred; it was something that was put in the same category as religion, that no man ought to touch, and something that the chivalry of the nation ought to range in defence of.

FORCING A REVOLUTION.

But the moment the Constitution looks round, the moment the Constitution begin to discover that there are millions of people outside the park gates who need attention—(hear, hear)—then the Constitution is to be torn to pieces. Let them realise what they are doing. (Cheers.) They are forcing a revolution. ("Hear, hear," and a voice: "And they will get it.") But the Lords may decree a revolution which the people will direct. (Cheers.) If they begin, issues will be raised that they little dream of. (Cheers.) Questions will be asked which are now whispered in humble voices, and answers will be demanded then with authority. The question will be asked whether five hundred men, ordinary men—(laughter) chosen accidentally from among the unemployed—(laughter)—should override the judgment—the deliberate judgment—of millions of people who are engaged in the industry which makes the wealth of the country? (Hear hear.) That is one question. Another will be: Who ordained that a few should have the land of Britain as a perquisite, who made ten thousand people owners of the soil and the rest of us trespassers in the land of our birth? (Cheers.) Who is it—who is responsible—for the scheme of things whereby one man is engaged through line in grinding labour to win a bare and precarious subsistence for himself, and when at the end of his days he claims at the hands of the community he served a poor pension of eight pence a day, he can only get it through a revolution and another man, who does not toil, receives every hour of the day every hour of the night while he slumbers, more than his poor neighbour receives in a whole year of toil? (Shame.) Where did the table of the law come from? Whose finger inscribed it? These are the questions that will be asked. The answers are charged with peril for the order of things the Peers represent but they are fraught with rare and refreshing fruit for the parched lips of the multitude who have been treading the dusty road along which the people have marched through the dark ages which are now emerging into the light. (Cheers.)

At the subsequent overflow meeting Mr. Lloyd-George was equally happy in the same vein with scorching denunciation of the rich men (unnamed) who "with six palaces, with every gift of wealth, and great natural gifts, devoted them all to trying to prevent the poor old man from getting a pension of 5s. a week."

Later in the evening Mr. Lloyd George dealt more directly with political matters as apart from personalities, and announced that the House of Lords must pass the Budget without any modification at all.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Oct. 29

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," which arrived in Bombay yesterday morning brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Acklon, Mrs Spencer
Bailey, Mr G H
Baxter, Mr R A
Brown, Mrs B H
Babington, Miss
Cave-Browne, Lt H
Campbell, Lt C R
Criddle, Miss A
Crosthwaite, Capt and Mrs H L
Condor, Mr J C
Darson, Mr and Mrs J
Downs, Miss C C
Gould, Rev O B and 3 children
Given, Miss M
Hall, Lt E G
Howard, Mrs and 2 children
Hemphill, Rev and Mrs W L
Jones, Rev M S G
Jex Blake, Mr T A
King, Miss
Knight, Mr and Mrs T
Littlejohn, Miss C
Lorimer, Mr and Mrs J C
Pearce, Mr F L
Reed, Lt T
Richards, Mr J W
Riordch, Mr K M O
Seagrave, Capt T O
Sales, Mr H S
Stoddart, Lt G
Thomson, Mr and Mrs J M
Walland, Mr and Mrs T G child and infi
Wilson, Mr and Mrs J

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Jackson, Mr and Mrs E L Jackson, Mr E

FROM MARSEILLES.

Arstruther, Capt R A
Atkinson, Mr G M
Ains Worth, Mr J
Addington, Col Hon H W
Browin, Lt-Col
Baddeley, Col and Mrs C
Banon, Mr C T
Bagshawe, Mr and Mrs F W and infi
Beville, Major F G
Bonnerjie, Miss S H
Baker, Mr Percy
Carr, Mr C A
Cutting, Mrs J E
Chadwick, Lt
Carron, Mr
Canning, Mr
Clarke, Mr J R
Dallas, Col and Mrs C M
Douglas, Major W B
Delmerick, Mr C S
Donld, Mr R J S
Dodd, Mrs and child
Dean, Mr J G
Dixon Rev T, M and Mrs
Edwards, Lt B D
Foster, Mr C W
Fisher, Mr H
Franks, Miss
Farrington, Sir H A
Gale, Mr and Mrs H
Gait, C I E, Mr A E
Gait, Mrs
Grant, Capt W D
Hewitt, Mr B H
Honey, Mr W S G
H H the Rajah Kumar Shatpura
Hughes, Sir Walter
Hughes, Lady
Hey, Capt W
Johnstone, Mr and Mrs J W D
Kennedy, Mr G S
Kaye, Mr E
Kaye, Mrs G
Lyle, Mr G H
Livayne, Miss R B
Monohan, Mr and Mrs G J
Milne, Mr A R
Macral, Capt J
McPherson, Mr S
Mahbott, Mr G D W
Marsden, Mr G
Marshall, Mr J D
Maxwell, Major and Mrs A
Malcolm, Mr W S
Meyer, Col C H L
Meyer, Mrs and infi
McCartney, Mr W H J
Norman, Mr A F
Napier Mr A B
Oldham, Mr R D
O'Donnell, Mrs
Priston, Capt W G
Plowden, Mr C
Pennell, Mrs child and infi
Phillips, Major T R
Palin, Col G W
Rowlins, Mr E A
Routh, Mr A V
Rogers Ford, Mr W H
Robertson, Mrs
Swayne, Mrs H G C
Smith, Miss D
Steele, Major and Mrs
Stoddart, Lt G
Scooner, Miss
Solana, Mr L B
Suter, Dr M
Seton-Kan, Mr H W
Tighe, Col M T
Tweedy, Hon Mr and Mrs G and child
Traill, Mr Thos
Tindall, Mr and Mrs C
Turner, Col and Mrs F G
Trimmer, Mr J W A
Volger, Mr and Mrs H
Wild, Rev and Mrs
Wigram, Major N
Blaschcek, Mr H
Denshaw, Lt T
Ewart, Mr J M
Gourment, Hon Mr G
Glade, Mr D H
Hogarth, Mr W H
Kirby, Mr J Campbell
Meston, C S I Mr J S
Talbot, Mr W S

FROM BRINDISI.

Covernton, Mr S H
Dunsterville, Col and Mrs T C and child
Dunn, Mr H
Ghatfield, Mr G E
Lee, Major A W H
Jacques, Major and Mrs F
Saxton, Capt E G
Shinwell, Mr V

FROM PORTSAID.—Cazenove, Mr. E.

FROM ADEN.—Robertson, Mr.

FOR KARACHI.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	1
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	1
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	4
Total	0	0	62
This day last year	4	3	84

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
October 29th 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	108	46	2
B	266	196	9
C	123	55	0
D	69	24	0
E	283	56	1
F	71	19	0
G	99	3	0
Total to date	1,059	399	12
Total rats killed			1,458

AN invention, says a New York message, the joint work of Rear-Admiral Melville, his business partner, Mr. MacAlpine, and Mr. George "Westinghouse," has been perfected which it is said, will permit of the adoption of turbines by all vessels irrespective of speed. Owing to its cheapness and economy of power, its substitution for the present turbine sysem of the Mauretania would allow of the use one propeller less, a reduction of 650 tons in the weight of the boilers and a reduction of 1,500 tons in the weight of the engines, while at the same time it would permit of the substitution of larger propellers and a consequent increase in the speed of the "Mauretania" by two knots.

NERVITOGEN

OR

TONIC SYRUP OF GLYCERO-PHOSPHATES.

A RELIABLE

BLOOD BRAIN AND NERVE TONIC.

The gratest of all Tonics gives new life and energy to the entire system.

Fortifies the body to resist AGUE, MALARIA, and FEVERS. Stimulates the nervous system, giving new tone and vigor to the corpsules of the blood.

The action of the Syrup is to supply the protoplasm of the body, and particularly that of the nervous and muscular regions, not only with the material for the formation of new nervous tissue but also with the stimulus needed to excite a depressed nervous system to fresh cell formation.

By reason of this recuperative action on the fatigued sympathetic and cerebrospinal systems, Stanley's Nervitogen Syrup proves a most valuable weapon in the armamentarium of the Physician in dealing with cases of lassitude, nervous debility, depression, and in general with that somewhat obscurely defined group of symptoms usually denoted by the term neurasthenia. Also since the condition of the whole body depends on the tone and vigour of the nerves, Stanley's Nervitogen Syrup is of the greatest use in the treatment of all cases of muscular weakness, impairment of the blood, faulty digestion and assimilation, anæmia, neuralgia, brain fag and similar disorders correlated with depressed vitality.

Extract from the Medical Press and Circular, London, July 15th, 1908.

"We have before us a sample bottle of Stanley's Nervitogen Syrup, a preparation of the glycerophosphates. It claims to be a tonic for the tissues generally, and for the nervous system in particular. That it is a pleasant and well-compounded pharmaceutical preparation is self-evident, and its therapeutic efficacy is vouched for by an appended analysis from two eminent Birmingham analysts—namely, Dr. Bostock Hill, Professor of Hygiene and Public Health, Emeritus Professor of Chemistry; and Mr. W. T. Rigby, F. I. C., Joint County Analysts for Warwick. They state that the Nervitogen tonic syrup consists of glycero-phosphates of potash, soda, lime, manganese and iron, while it contains in addition "suitable quantities of important nerve tonics." The preparation certainly appears to possess those qualities which should ultimately place it on an assured basis of success."

ANALYSTS' REPORT.

County Analysts' aboratory
Birmingham,
April 13th, 1908.

We beg to report that we have carefully analysed a sample of "NERVITOGEN TONIC SYRUP." We find it to consist of Glycero-Phosphate of Potash, Soda, Lime, Manganese and Iron, while in addition, it contains suitable quantities of important nerve tonics. It is a very elegant preparation of pleasant odour and flavour, and we are of opinion that it possesses tonic properties of a high value.

A. BOSTOCK HILL, M. Sc., M.D. D.P.H. Camb., F.I.C., Public Analyst to the County of Warwick, the Cities of Coventry, Hereford, etc., Official Agricultural Analyst to the County of Warwick, under the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Acts.

WILLIAM T. RIGBY. F.I.C., Additional County Analyst and Deputy Agricultural Analyst to the County of Warwick.

We remain,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) BOSTOCK HILL AND RIGBY,

Public Analytes.

THE STANLEY MEDICINE CO., LONDON.

SOLE AGENTS,

M. T. MADON & CO. CORNER SHOP, 24-76, ABDUL REHMAN STREET, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

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Beware of Imitations.
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FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impurity of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer, This medicine has had 40 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA, SCURVY ECZEMA BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS
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protects the skin from the hottest sun or coldest wind. Invaluable for immediately curing chaps, sunburn, insect bites and abrasions and for preventing blemishes from cold. Cannot grow hair, requires no powder to hide it and does away with the necessity of dangerous greasy skin foods. For giving las

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 28TH OCT. 09. | BOMBAY, 29TH OCT. 09.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	82 9/16	1/16	
3 do. Rentes ...	98 3/4		unchgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 9/16		1/16
3½ do. Govt Securities...	92 7/8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London	23 5/8	1/8	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 7/16	1/8	
Silver in New York	50 5/8	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·21 1/2		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·47		1/2
do. do. do. New York.	4·87		
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5		Since 21st inst.
do Short London Bills	4 5/8		unchgd
3 months' sight.			
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	4 1/8		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	5		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills ...	5		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	4 3/4	1/2	
do. 7-day Market Loans...	4 7/8	2/8	
Bar Gold (per oz.).....	77/9 1/4		unchgd

Amount Paid into the Bank of England..... £125,000

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). 1s. 3 7-8d. unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Firm.

Bills on Bombay, Rs. 10,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Bills on Calcutta Rs. 5,30,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Mails:—

The Bombay mails of the 16th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.

London, Oct. 26.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£ 39,400,000	Dec.	£ 570,000
Public Deposits	£ 7,100,000	Inc.	£ 700,000
Other Deposits	£40,800,000	Inc.	£ 300,000
Government Securities	£15,400,000	Unchgd	£
Other Securities	£28,900,000	Inc.	£1,400,000
Notes and Gold	£22,000,000	Dec.	£ 300,000

The Bank's Reserve is 46 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Moderate demand.
Futures	Strong.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Firm.
Total Sales ...	12,000*
Sold on Speculation and for Export	.....
Imports	.....
Mid-Americans ...	7·75+17
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	11 3-16+1-4

*Called 6,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·58 +21	7·54 +20	7·54 +20	7·55 +20

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
7·56 +20	7·57 +20	7·58 +21	7·59 +21	7·59 +21

NEW YORK :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	60,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	...	65,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	...	9,000 "
Do to Continent ...	...	41,000 "
Spot Cotton—14·75+10		
Futures—Market Dec. 14·43+03		Advanced early on favourable cables and declined later owing to longs unloading.
Do. do. March 14·53+03		

NEW ORLEANS :—

Spot Cotton—14 3-16+1-8

Futures—Month of Dec. 14·42+09

Do. do. Mar. 14·75+10

Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 7 2-32
F. G. Broach	d. 6 29-32
Good Broach	d. 6 2-32
Fine Bhownagger	d. 6 4-32
F. G. Bhownagger	d. 6
Good Bhownagger	d. 5 28-32
Fine Oomras	d. 6 6-32
F. G. Oomras	d. 6 2-32
Good Oomras	d. 5 30-32
Good M. G. Oomras	d. 5 30-32
Fine M. G. Oomras	d. 6 6-32
Fine Bengals	d. 5 20-32
F. G. Bengals	d. 5 16-32
Good Bengals	d. 5 12-32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d. 6 4-32
Good Khandeish	d. 5 24-32
F. G. Khandeish	d. 5 28-32

WHEAT

Tone of Wheat.—*Firm.*

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—33 3-4—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Firmer.

Barletta Russ 62½lbs.—33 1-2—Jan.-Feb.—Buyers—Firmer.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—33 1-4—Dec.—Done—Firmer.

South Australian.—33 1-8—January.

Victorian.—37 1-2.—Jan.-Feb.—Done—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent ex-ship—45—Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship—44 Oct.-Nov.-Dunkirk—Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore 41 1-2—Oct.-Nov.—Hamburg—Buyers.

Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed :—

8 mixed, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 38—Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone of Linseed.—Firm.

Linseed Argentine La Plata 55 1-2 Oct.-Nov.—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 8 1-8 unchgd.

Rubber—

Para Rubber—9s. 2d.—Value.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [29TH OCT. 1909

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Quantity.	Value.	From.	Imported by.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,53,600	London	Yokohama
10 Boxes Gold Bullions	4,45,440	do	National
1 Box Gold Bullions	38,400	do	Mercantile
1 Box Gold Bullions	38,400	do	Comptoir National
45 Bars Silver ...	72,829		
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,15,200	do	Chartered Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	do	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	do	Indian Specie Bank
1 Case Sovs	915	Jeddah	M. S. A. K. Habibula
Rupees	1,100		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 29th October, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	52	61,683
B. B. & C. I. Railway	51	60,140

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England... 5 per cent. from 21st Oct.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. " 30th Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. " 15th July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. " 20th July.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months fixed at 2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

There has been no change in the market to-day. All Banks offered to sell at 1s. 3 31-32d. T. T. at which there were no buyers and some business is reported for ready at 1s. 4d. T. T. From 15 Dec. 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T. was available on to the end of February. Credits are still very scarce, but Banks will not buy under 1s. 4 9-32d. 3 months sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

Bank on London	1s. 3 31-32d. to 1-4d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits—4 months' sight	1s. 4 1-32d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s 4 7-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	101
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	139 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129
Yokohama—3 days' sight	151
Java—6 days' sight	170

Government Paper :—

The market to-day opened unchanged at 94 1-2 ready and 94 7-16 for this settlement. There has been very little doing throughout the day and rates are unchanged at the close. For the second settlement the quotations is 94 1-4.

We quote :—

Cash	... ...	Rs.	94-8
1st Settlement	... ...	"	94-7
2nd Settlement	... ...	"	94-4

Bullion :—

On Thursday the price of Bar Silver closed 1-8 higher at 23 5-16 ready and 23 7-16 for two months' delivery. New York was 1-4 better at 50 5-8. Locally the market opened at 58 5-8 ex-duty but later in the day the tone became easier, the ready rate closing at 58 1-2. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs. as. p.
London Bar Gold	24 2 6
American Bar Gold	24 1 0
Bombay Bar Gold	24 0 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 0 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15 0 0
Mint re Duty—Ready	58 8 0
Ditto 1st Settlement	58 8 0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	58 11 0

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	9,11,000
Other Deposits	19,21,000	.....
Sundries	76,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	24,000	.....
Other Authorised Securities ...	.....	1,02,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	.....	18,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	18,05,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,14,000	.....
Bullion	.....	11,000
Balances with other Banks.	.....	44,000
Sundries	23,000	.....
Cash	.....	5,13,000

Council Bills :—

At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 40 lakhs 39 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 4d. and one lakh T. T. at 1s. 4 1-32d. tenderers receiving 22 per cent. The rate was 1-32d., below last week's allotments. During the week ending on Tuesday evening last the total amount sold was 40 lakhs, and for next week 40 lakhs is again offered for sale. To-day 15 lakhs extras are advised at 1s. 4 1 32d. for demand Bills.

The mail of the 16th October brings £70,000 silver, and £70,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	18,83,000
Bombay	"	13,30,000
Madras	"	6,50,000
Total ...	Rs.	38,80,000

The mail of the 23rd October brings £290,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay, and £30,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	22,50,000
Bombay	"	14,40,000
Madras	"	3,00,000
Total ..	Rs.	40,00,000

The mail of the 30th October brings £20,000 Silver and £90.000 Gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	18,00,000
Bombay	"	32,70,000
Madras	"	3,30,000
Total...	Rs.	54,00,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week 1st Oct. 1909	Total since 1st Oct. 1909	Total same time last year
Khandeish	259	259	555
Central India	...	...	40
Barsee and Nugger ...	...	426	1,833
Berars	85	85	782
Central Provinces ...	96	96	410
Total Oomras...	440	866	3,620
Dhollera	521	1,689	3,188
Broach...	...	248	135
Coompta and Dharwar	272	1,401	17,251
Westerns	28	2,502	1,643
Bengals N.-W. P. ...	20,305	58,191	7,924
Bengals, Rajputana ...	115	428	457
Sind	15	20	717
Persian	308	876	93
American	...	298	...
Egyptian	...	120	379
Other Sorts	...	...	55
Totals...	21,978	64,738	28,337

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1909-10.	Bales 1908-09.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week	21,978	7,544	+14,434
Receipts from 1st Oct. 1909 to 28th Oct. 1910.	64,738	28,317	+36,271
Shipments for the week Europe	2,585	6,207	−3,622
China			
Japan	2,280	1,300	+ 980
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	4,865	7,507	−2,642
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. 1909 to 28th Oct. 1910			
Europe	11,600	12,043	−9,443
China	900	800	+100
Japan	3,274	17,608	−14,334
Coast Ports ...	1,395	1,608	−212
Total ...	17,170	41,059	−23,889
Afloat in Harbour— Europe	5,175	7,209	−2,034
China			
Japan	3,554	Nil	+3,554
Coast Ports ...			

Shipments by G. I. P. Ry. from 18th Sept. 1909 — 14,45 Bales.
" B. B. & C. I. " 9,06 "

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1909	66,000
Receipts from 1st October 1909 to 28th October 1909	64,738
	130,738

Shipments from 1st October 1909 to 28th October 1909 17,170

	113,568
Afloat	9,829
	103,739
Estimated Mill Consumption ...	45,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 29th October 1909	58,739

EXPORTS.

COTTON

Market Report :—

The features of the past week have been the publication of the Third Ginners' Report, and Messrs. Neill Brothers estimate of the Crop. The former cannot be considered as bullish while the latter is of a distinctly bullish character. Various bearish factors have been at work during the week. The Bank of England rate at 5 per cent. Silver easier, comparatively small sales in Liverpool and fairly heavy receipts in America, have all been against an improvement. In face of these there has been a very sharp rise in Cotton and the price in Liverpool for futures is now over 7 1 2 pence per pound. The advance is due to speculative manipulation in America where the bull clique is very strong. It is difficult to say how far prices may be carried, but unloading must take place sooner or later. The bull party are however at present encouraged by the decreased crop estimates. Whether these are justified still remains to be seen.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
LIVERPOOL—			
Spot ...	7·44	7·75	+·31
Futures, Oct.-Nov ...	7·12	7·59	+·44
Do. Feb-Mar ...	7·11	7·56	+·45
NEW YORK—			
Spot ...	14·15	14·75	+·60
Futures, December ...	13·78	14·43	+·65
Do. March ...	13·83	14·58	+·75
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot ...	13 1-2	14 3-16	+11-16
Futures, December ...	13·54	14·43	+·78
Do. March ...	13·93	14·75	+·82

The local market has fluctuated almost daily during the past week, the opening rates being, as a rule, higher than the closing ones. There has however been an improvement in prices, though as compared with the rapid advance on the other side, the rise here of Rs 7 to Rs. 9, is small. A fairly large business has been done in most descriptions, exporters having been buyers. The enquiry has run principally on January and later deliveries, the demand for near positions being comparatively small. The market closes steady at our quotations with a good enquiry.

A moderate business has been done in ready Bengals by exporters and mills and prices have kept steady. Lower qualities have not been in much demand, but the better classes have moved more freely, and superfine parcels still fetch high rates. A few small lots of Oomras have arrived, the quality of which is satisfactory, and some business has been done for near delivery on stamped bales, mills being buyers.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	300	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach ...	278 1-2	" "
Fine M. G. Wurdha Hinguughat	267	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampsi	268	" "
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	262	" "
Fine M. G. Oomnaonum-Pulgaon	257	" "
Fine M. G. Dhamangaum-Pulgaon	243	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola	253	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola...	259	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Amraoti	263	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Muttra ...	241	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	232	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	242	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish...	245	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	231	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	234	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	240	Nov. 1909.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	211	Jan. 1910.
Good Westerns ...	267	Apl-May "
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	278	" "

LIVERPOOL COTTON :—

Opening tone ...	Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	14,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·52 −06	7·49 −05	7·49 −05	7·49 −06

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July.
7·51 −05	7·52 −05	7·53 −05	7·54 −05	7·54 −05

FREIGHTS.

The market has been quiet, and with the exception of Hull, for which a large business has been put through, the enquiry for most ports is limited.

ANTWERP.—Moderate demand. For October 20s. cotton has been done, and for November 15s. 6d. seeds, 16s. cotton.

DUNKIRK.—Moderate business doing at 16s. 6d. seeds, 17s. 6d cotton for October, and 15s. 6d. seeds, 16s. cotton for November.

HAVRE.—For this port also the enquiry has been moderate. We quote October 16s. seeds, 18s. cotton, and November 15s. 6d. seeds, 17s. 6d. cotton.

HAMBURG.—Quiet, little demand at present. The Hansa Line is not quoting for November. For December to May rates are 17s. light seeds, 18s. seeds and cotton.

GENOA.—For October shipment, cotton has been booked per s.s. "Calcutta" at 20s. For November we quote 16s. seeds, 17s. cotton.

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.—There has been a moderate enquiry and by the Anchor Line business has been done at 16s. seeds, 18s. cotton. The Ellerman Line quote November 16s. and 16s. 6d, and for February-March 16s. and 16s 6d.

HULL.—A large business has been done. About 10,000 tons has been booked at 15s. November-December, and January to May.

LONDON.—Rates unchanged at 15s.

LEITH.—We quote 15s. for December.

TRIESTE VENICE.—The demand has been limited for these ports. Dates are :—November 17s. 6d seeds, 18s. 6d cotton ; December-January 17s. seeds 18s. cotton, and February to May 16s. 6d. seeds, 17s. d. cotton.

PICKED PORTS.—About 2,000 to 3,000 tons has been booked for forward loading during the week at 15s. 6d. with 6d. extra Havre and Hamburg, and 6d. less 13 cwts. seeds, Antwerp and Hull.

Messrs. Chugandas and Co. quote :—

Antwerp.—16s. 6d. seeds, 17s. 6d. cotton per s. s. "Calcutta," ready, 3rd Nov., sails about 10th Nov.

Genoa.—16s. 6d. seeds, 17s. 6d. cotton, per s. s. "Calcutta," ready, 3rd Nov., sails about 10th Nov.

Dunkirk.—16s. seeds, 17s. cotton, per s.s. "Moorgate," ready, sails 3rd Nov.

Havre—16s. seeds, 18s. potton, per s.s."Moorgate," ready, sails 3rd Nov.

Hamburg.—16s. 6d. seeds, 17s. 6d. cotton, per s.s. "Blackmoo," ready, 1st Nov., sails about 7th Nov.

Dunkirk.—16s. 6d. seeds, 17s. 6d. cotton, per s.s. "Blackmoor" ready, 1st Nov., sails about 7th Nov.

Hull.—15s. 6d. 13 cwts seeds November, ready about 10th Nov.

Liverpool—16s. 6d. seeds, 17s. 6d. cotton.

Marseilles.—16s. 6d. seeds, 17s. 6d. cotton.

For any time during November they quote Antwerp 15s. 6d. seeds, 16s. cotton ; Dunkirk 15s. 6d. seeds, 16s. cotton and Hull 15s. 3d. light seeds. For December to June 15-6 p.p.; Havre and Hamburg 6d. more ; Antwerp and Hull 6d. less, 13 cwts. seed.

The following fixtures are reported :—

S.S "Sizerdale" 19s. D-W basis, 2 ports, November loading.

S.S. "Carthusian" 18s. 6d. D-W basis, 2 ports, January loading.

S.S. "Lindeu Hall" 18s. 6d., one port, 19s. two ports, D-W basis, November loading.

The market closes quiet but steady.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :

Prices during the week have advanced about 4 annas per cwt. for ready stuff, while New Crop rates have also improved 1 to 2 annas. There has been a good demand, the tone of the Home markets being firmer. We quote as under :—

Ready ...	Rs.	9-14 0 B.T.
April-May	"	9 15 0 B.T.

Castorseed :—

There has been little doing in this market during the week and prices are easier. The following are closing quotations :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs	6 10 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow " ...	"	7 1 0 "
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	"	7 8 6 "
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ...	"	7 3 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Rates have fluctuated slightly and are now steady at a small advance on the week. A moderate business has been done in ready and for forward delivery.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	44 0 0
White Khandeish Ready ...	"	47 0 0
Black Kutni	"	39 8 0
Red Khandwa...	"	42 0 0

Poppyseed :—

The market has ruled steady to firm during the week with a small business doing.

We quote :—

October-Nov.	Rs.	9 9 0 R.T.

Rapeseed :—

The market has been steady with a fair enquiry. At the close we quote :—

Ready	Rs.	23 0 0
October-Nov	"	6 11 0 R. T.
Apl.-May	"	6 6 0 "

Grotnseed :—

The market has ruled quiet but steady and there is no change in rates.

We quote :

Ready	— ...	Rs. 23 0 0
Dec.-Jan.	... ...	" 22 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

A moderate business has been done at our quotation in a steady market.

Jan.-Feb.	...	Rs. 39 0 0

Rowpassee :—

Business has been done at Rs. 6-2-0 R. T. for next month's delivery.

WHEAT :—

The market has been quiet with little doing. Exporters are not buying.

We quote :—

White Delhi, November ...	Rs.	5 14 0 R.T.
White-Delhi, April-May	"	6 6 6 "
Soft red	"	37 0 0

YARNS.

The market has ruled firm during the week and a fairly large business has been done in 20's, 10's and 12's at prices already reported by us.

Fortnightly sales in Shanghai 3,700 bales, in Hongkong 5,000.

Unsold stock in Shanghai 52,000 bales, in Hongkong 15,000.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ended at 6 p.m yesterday :—

Wheat	52,882	cwts.
Linseed	29,274	"
Rapeseed	8,674	"
Ghingellyseed	60,423	"
Poppyseed...	543	"
Groundnuts	2,284	"
Castorseed	39,163	"
Rice	20,741	"
Myrabollams	2,253	"
Cottonseed	67,989	"
Mowraseed	7,325	"
Gram	9,287	"
Jowar	1,212	"
Maize	10,843	"

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—The market is quiet but prices are steady. The demand is slack and deliveries disappointing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market continues very quiet with little doing.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The market is quiet with little demand. Home prices are advancing and there is consequently no fresh business doing as differences are too great.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is quieter with a poor demand.

DHOOTIES :—The market is quiet with a very poor demand. Prices at Home are advancing rapidly and there is a big difference between the two markets. Fresh business is in consequence altogether checked.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The continued drop has unsettled our market further, and consumption has consequently been much curtailed. Rupee rates are 6 annas lower than last week.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling in the market to-day for the undermentioned Brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit...	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New tins, per pair ...	4	1	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Cobra Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	1	6
Cobra Brand, New tins, per pair ...	3	11	6
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Anchor Cases, per case	...	.....	
Silver Eight 150 ° cases, per case ...	5	4	0

BONDS.

The following are quotations :—

				Rs. as.
4 per cent. Bom. Port Trust Bds.		due	(1968)...	98-8-0
4 per cent.	Improvement Bonds	"	(1968)...	98-8-0
4 per cent.	Municipal Bonds	"	(1945)...	98-0-0
5 per cent.	"	"	(1919)...	104-0-0
5 per cent.	"	"	(1925)...	111-0-0
5 per cent.	"	"	(1928)...	111-0-0
5 per cent.	"	"	(1933)...	112-0-0
5 per cent	"	"	(1953)...	114-0-0

SHARES.

The Market is quiet and prices are unchanged in many cases. Transactions during the week have been limited. Bank of Bombay shares have declined to Rs. 1,492 1/2 ; Bank of India's are unchanged at Rs. 69 ; Indian Specie Bank shares have improved to Rs. 55 ; the Bombay Merchants' Bank, Limited, shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 11 and Bank of Burma's at Rs. 113. In Press Companies, Mofussil's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 800 ; New Berar's are quiet and unchanged at Rs. 560 to Rs. 568 ; Indian Cotton at Rs. 140 and Sind Press shares have advanced to Rs. 725. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown have improved to Rs. 287 C. D. ; Badham Pile's are steady at Rs. 133; Bombay Burma new issues are quiet at Rs.447 1-2 and old issues at Rs. 457 1-2 ; the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co's Ld., preference shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 152 and ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 95, Bombay Flour's have gradually improved to Rs. 1,010 and Delhi Flour are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 124 ; Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 345 C. D. and preference shares to Rs. 300 C. D.; Central India Mining Co. shares have been put through at and about Rs. 345 ; Kemp's have changed hands at Rs. 179 ; Marsh's are steady at Rs. 119 ; Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. shares are unchanged at Rs. 200, Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares at Rs. 702 1-2 ; Skivrajpur Syndicate shares are unchanged at Rs. 19 ; and a good lot of Bamankua Manganese Co. shares is reported to have changed hands at Rs. 10; Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co. shares are steady at Rs. 115 ; Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 11 1-2, preference shares have declined to Rs. 56 and differed shares are quiet at Rs. 60 ; Thacker's are quiet at Rs. 290 ; Bombay Telephone's are steady at Rs. 31 ; and Treacher's have changed hands at Rs. 567 1-2. In Mill Companies, Century Mill shares are steady at Rs. 312 1-2 ; Berar Manufacturing Co. Shares have changed hands at Rs. 170 ; Central India Spinning and Manufacturing Co. shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,655, Crescent's at and about Rs. 97 1-2 ; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares are steady at Rs. 1,145 ; David's have declined to Rs. 416 1-4 ; Finlay Mill shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 268 1-2 and Imperial Cotton Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 102 1-2 and are in demand at this rate. Jamshed's have ruled at and about Rs. 182 1-2 ; Khattau Makanji Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 775 ; Kohinoor's, after touching Rs. 745, have declined to Rs. 738 1-2 ; Laxmi Cotton have ruled at and about Rs. 1,610 ; Maneckji Petit's are unchanged at and about Rs. 338 ; New Great Eastern shares are steady at Rs. 205 ; New City of Bombay at Rs. 765, Phoenix at Rs. 97 1-4 ; Standard's are unchanged at Rs. 1,185, and Swadeshi's at Rs. 1,270. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley Railway shares are steady at Rs. 435 ; Anmedabad Prantej Railway shares are weak at Rs. 600 ; Ahmedabad-Dolka's are quiet at Rs. 115 ; and Amritsar-Patty old shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 115 and New shares at Rs. 56. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,492½
Bank of India ...	100	69	5 "	69
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 "	1,492½
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 "	1,260
The Bombay Merchants' Bank Ltd.	1 0 0	1 0	...	prem.
Specie Bank ...	100	50	8 "	55
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ...	100	100	14 "	255
Punjab National Bk.	100	20 p.c.	9 "	129
Bank of Burma ...	100	100	7 "	113
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	14 "	£69
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 "	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £32 old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	£30
Pwan Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar ...	750	750	225	5,200
Albert ...	1,100	1,100	45	900
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	185
Brenl's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	170
Broach City ...	200	200	14	176
Colaba ...	1,000	1,000	30	800
Fort ...	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	540
Hindustan ...	250	250	20	120
Hingoli ...	100	100	6	140
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	14	140
Khandeish ...	250	250	20	150
Khangaum ...	400	400	25	330
Mahva ...	200	200	...	150
Mercantile ...	125	125	nil	51½
Manmar-Manuig ...	250	250	.....	287½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,010
New Mofussil ...	400	400	50	800
New Berar ...	560	560	48	585
New Prince of Wales	560	560	30	610
Parbhany ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Press ...	200	200	35	700
Surat City ...	1,000	200	20	200
Vothart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	610
Wadhwan	150	55	10	155

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100	...	287
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	4 p.c.o	12
Back Bay Bath...	50	50	6	36
Badham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10	xd 133
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100	...

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

WANTED A CROWBAR.

...has been already pointed out on what a slender ...the bloated Liberal majority in the House of ...ons rests, how the non-voters at the last ..., the fence-sitters, if they had been induced ...nionist workers to come down on the right ...de of the fence, would have toppled over this Babylonish image with its feet of clay. What that irresistible crowbar of personal service may and should accomplish in the next election is startlingly apparent when the figures of the individual Liberal majorities are seen in all their nakedness. Of the Liberal seats 131 are held by majorities of 900 and less, most of them a good deal less. Capture these seats, and Unionists will have a clear majority over the Radical-Labour Party. Is this such a hard task! Why, you may take up almost any by-election result at random and you will find that the Radicals lost more than 900 of their majority. Two or three seats in Scotland were almost the only exceptions to the general rule, and even there, in that hotbed of Radicalism, there were some notable exceptions to the exception. At Dundee they lost 1300 votes, in Forfarshire over 1000. Encouraged by this, we may aspire further. Capture the seats where the Radicals had less than 1500 majority, and the Unionist will have a clear majority over Radicals, Labourites, and Irish combined. A reduction of 1500!—Why the thing was done constantly in the by-elections. Last year alone saw a heavier decrease of Radical or increase of Unionist votes in no less than eleven elections! What may we not do if the crowbar of personal service is jammed well in under the tottering top-heavy structure.

THE LIMIT.

The Prime Minister's reply to the Birmingham memorial on the Congo question is of the usual diplomatic non-committal character. Yet it contains some comfort for those who desire so anxiously to see better days in the Congo. "Mr. Asquith willingly acknowledges that your request that some assurance should be obtained from the Belgian Government before the close of the year is of a very different character from the demand put forward in the House of Commons that action should be taken without waiting for the return and report of the Belgian Colonial Minister." There is here, at any rate recognition that the end of the year—the time mentioned by Sir Edward Grey in his July speech—should see something done. And by that time something must be done if the words of British Ministers are to keep their meaning. Mr. Asquith has done the cause a service by his acknowledgment of the fact.

NEM CON.

In view of Great Britian's possible action in connection with the Congo atrocities, the meeting of the International Peace Bureau was not without its significance. On the proposal of Mr. Alexander, one of the British delegates, that the Bureau should make an independent appeal to the Belgian nation to end the present state of affairs, and that the pacifist Bureau should use its efforts to the maintenance of peace in the event of any definite action by one of the Powers, the motion was carried unanimously. When one adds that this took place at Brussels, and that no Belgian raised a dissentient or even an apologetic voice, it must be admitted that the recent agitation has had a great and immediate effect. We are all gratified by England's prominence in the protest, and by an Englishman's proposal at an International Conference. In such a task the part of leader is a proud one.

MOTOR MUSIC.

The draft convention agreed to by the International Conference on Motor car Traffic contains a paragraph referring to warnings of approach by day and night. The Continental delegates agree that all motor-cars must be provided with a deep-toned horn, and, from sunset, two lanterns in front and a light at the back sufficient to make the plates visible. Any grouping of brilliant lights is prohibited. This paragraph brings a reminder of two evils in British motor traffic to which attention was drawn in the Bill for regulation of such traffic suggested some time since in our own columns. In that suggestion and the discussion thereon eccentric warning noises and too brilliant lights were deprecated. The tendency, however, is to develop rather than repress eccentricity. More than ever our motors are rendered more dangerous than they need be by blinding head-lights and horns which frighten and perplex instead of warning with the least possible excitement. In and around London we hear more elaborate screams, shrieks, groans, tangs, hoots, and whistles than ever we heard before; see more unnecessary and dazzling illumination than ever we saw before. Motor warnings, whether by day or night, should be uniform. Unless they are uniform a valuable fraction of a second is lost by the pedestrian in realising that he has a motor to beware of. We wait with some impatience the delayed insistence on uniformity.

FLYING CROWDING.

Aviation produces more crushes than any other kind of sport. In the air is any amount of room; but unfortunately only a few of us can fly. The experience of the unfortunate folk who, went to the Juvisy meeting reproduces on a larger scale the experiences of Brescia. In both cases the arrangements for bringing back spectators broke down. Brescia escaped, so far as we know, without fatality; but the torments of the earlier days of the gathering will not soon be forgotten. An inadequate railway service; thousand of men and women doomed to spend hours in compassing a few miles. Now that Juvisy has shown similar conditions, perhaps those who arrange these gatherings will consider how the crowds are to return before they bring them together. Continental warning should not be lost sight of in England.

OUR WONDERFUL WORLD.

The latest engineering triumph is the Fades railway viaduct, which carries the main line from Paris over the Sioule ravine. It is said to be the world's highest railway bridge, as it reaches a height of nearly 450ft.—15ft. higher than the Gotkeek Bridge in Burma. It is just eight years since the task was begun, but the sinking of one of the foundation rocks, necessitating a change in design and a continuation of the bridge for another sixty yards, delayed the construction. The bridg, when completed, will have cost £160,000, and it is encouraging to learn, as the "Times" points out, that, in spite of the difficulties and dangers of the operations no lives have been lost. The bridge spans a gap nearly a third of a mile in length, compared with which the 22ft. of the breadth of the track must look like a thread drawn by some giant spider. The tremendous feats of modern engineering cannot be appreciated in the conventional terms of wonder. Admiration more frequently makes us silent.

SUNSET.

When Count Tolstoy's secretary was arrested a little while ago it was generally agreed that the Russian Government had committed a tactical blunder. If it was intended by this move to alienate or frighten into silence the sympathy felt for Tolstoy there never was a more futile act. The magnificent old man's recent visit to Moscow was an opportunity, eagerly seized, for his admirers to display their feelings. Pursued by the vulgar curiosity of the cinematographer, pelted with flowers by the thousand assembled at the station to see him off, it was no wonder that on reaching Yasnaya Polyana the aged count was visited by faintness. Yet the tribute, exhausting though it proved must have been very grateful to him. Only a little while longer can we hope to have the incomparable master with us—only a little while longer can he taste the sweets of that life whose bitterness he knows so well. They are right to make the most of it those faithful Russians.

A CABLE from Sydney has been received by Captain F. N. Holden, 2 Weeton Street, Calcutta, the Agent in the East for the Immigration League of Australasia, notifying the arrival at Sydney of the first batch of Immigration from Calcutta, all of them were found employment on arrival. The same cable also states there are three hundred vacancies on sheep stations in New South Wales which will be reserved for Anglo-Indians.

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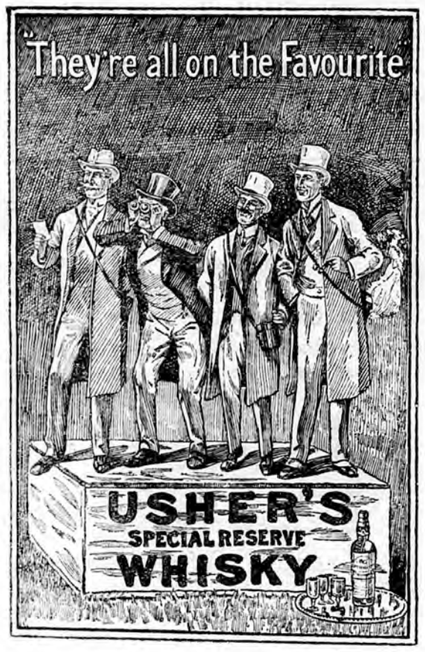

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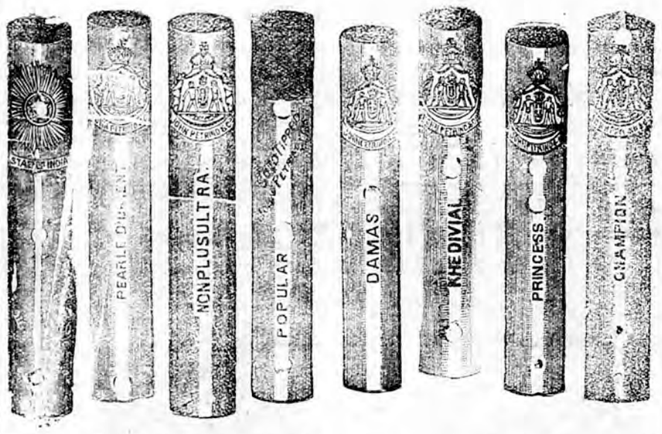

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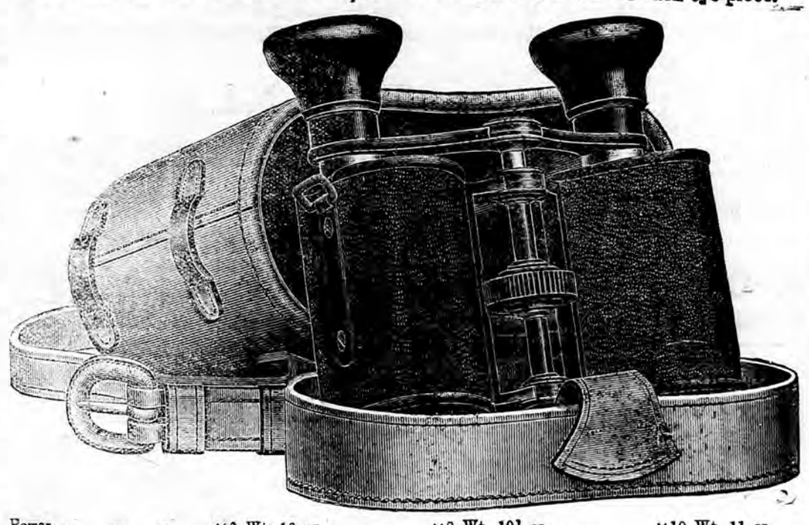

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Medium Size.

In Nickel Silver case, Open face	10
,, Black oxidised steel ,, ,, ...	11
,, Sterling Silver ,, ,, ,, ...	16
,, ,, ,, ,, Hunting	18
,, ,, ,, ,, Half Hunting	20

Small Size.

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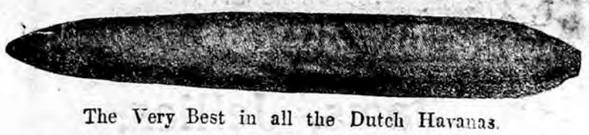

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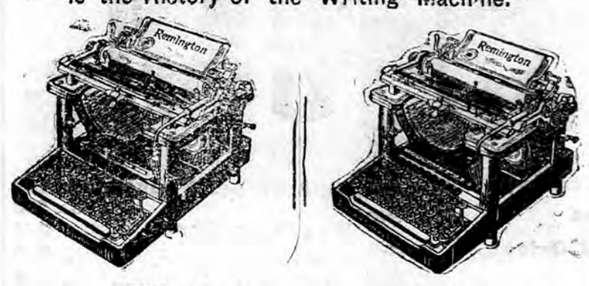

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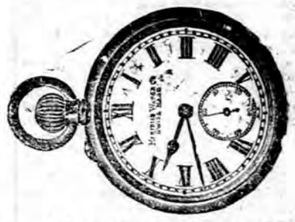

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